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CONGRESSIONAL ORATORY—THEN AND NOW.

BY BEN: PERLEY POORE.

Congressional oratory is not of remote origin on this continent. The aborigines used to meet for the discussion of their tribal affairs around their council fires; but their oratory, like their other attainments, is enveloped in the mist of obscurity, as their footsteps through the forests were hidden by the leaves of autumn. A few outbursts have reached us, but we can but have a lingering fear that they have been coined for use, or wonderfully polished, by the alleged interpreters. Two languages more unlike in all their leading characteristics than the English and the Indian, were never brought into contrast. A correct translation from the monosyllables of one to the polysyllables of the other is an impossibility. There may have been occasionally a passionate appeal, a poetic sentiment, or an eloquent assertion by an indignant chieftain who had been despoiled of his hunting-grounds, or who had wanted to sell some land at a good price. But the narrative is disjointed, and we have our doubts whether harsh gutturals have not been very freely translated into tongues of flame.

The leading men in nearly all of the provincial assemblies were merchants interested in navigation, or farmers, who had much to lose by the assumption of a hostile attitude toward the mother country. But the passionate love of liberty in their hearts proved superior to any consideration of mere security and profit. They threw themselves into the conflict of opinion among the colonists, and contended against their doubts, their fears, and their loyalty.

At last came the heroic age of the Revolution, when thirteen colonies, too weak to stand alone, too jarring in their views to be bound by a mere league, were to be cemented by the blood of battle into a single republic, the people of which thenceforth had "one country, one constitution, one destiny."

The Continental Congress met for the first time at Carpenter's Hall, in Philadelphia. The most eminent men in the colonies, who had previously only known each other by fame, were brought together with the liberties of no less than three millions of people staked upon their councils. No verbatim report was made of their proceedings, from which the public were jealously excluded. But we have in the diaries kept by some of the members accounts of the principal speakers, and sketches from others of what they

said on important questions. Many of them were classical scholars, and they adopted the orators of antiquity as their models. Comparing themselves to the Roman senate, assembled in the capitol, their remarks, their deportment, and their gestures were attempts at reproducing the senators depicted by Cicero.

Patrick Henry, the great Virginia orator, called in his day "the Demosthenes of America," is described as having been nearly six feet high, with a slight stoop of the shoulders, his complexion dark, sun-burnt, and sallow, his forehead high, his bluish-gray eyes overhung by heavy eyebrows, and his mouth and chin indicative of firmness. His delivery was natural and well-timed, and his manners were dignified. He spoke with great deliberation, never recalling or recasting sentences as he went along, nor substituting a word for a better one. His voice was not remarkable for its sweetness, but it was firm, and he never indulged in continuous and deafening vociferation. Every school-boy is familiar with his wonderful appeal to Congress to offer armed resistance to Great Britain, ending, "Give me liberty, or give me death."

Richard Henry Lee, measured by the classic standard of oratory, was the Cicero of the Continental Congress. The cultivated graces of his rhetoric, we are told, received and reflected beauty by their contrast with his colleague's grander effusions, his polished periods rolling along without effort and filling the ear with the most exquisite harmony.

Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts, who had been known as "the great incendiary" in New England politics, became the guiding intellect of the Congress. Yet it does not appear that either he or his colleagues took a prominent part in the debates—wise councils, perhaps, accomplishing as much as eloquence. He was at that time fifty years of age, and his form was slightly bowed, while his long locks were gray, but his clear blue eyes flashed with the fire of youth, and courage was stamped on every feature.

Alexander Hamilton, of New York, small in stature, possessed a mind of immense grasp and unlimited original resources, of such rapid thought that he seemed at times to reach his conclusions by a species of intuition. He would catch the principle involved in a discussion as if by instinct, and adhere rigidly to that, quite sure that thereby the de-

tails were certain to be right. Rufus King, one of his colleagues, was the possessor of an uncommonly vigorous mind, highly cultivated by study, and he spoke with dignity, conciseness, and force. His arguments were so logically arranged that as they had convinced him they carried conviction to others.

John Rutledge, of South Carolina, was probably the most cultivated orator in the Continental Congress. His ideas, Ramsey tells us, were clear and strong, his utterance rapid but distinct; his voice, action, and energetic manner of speaking forcibly impressed his sentiments on the minds and hearts of all who heard him. At reply he was quick, instantly comprehending the force of an objection and seeing at once the best mode of weakening or repelling it.

During the first fifty years of the existence of the "Senate and House of Representatives in Congress Assembled," under the Constitution, there were no verbatim reporters, and the congressional orators poured forth their breathing thoughts and burning words in polished and eloquent language. Business was transacted in a conversational manner, and when set speeches were occasionally made they were listened to with attention. The first written speech read in the United States Senate was by the Hon. Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, a firm supporter of General Jackson. When about half through he suddenly lost the thread of his discourse and stopped, evidently embarrassed. His wife, who sat in the gallery almost directly over him, comprehended the situation, and said, in a voice heard all over the Senate Chamber, "Mr. Hill, you've turned over two leaves at once." He immediately corrected his mistake and proceeded with his remarks amid a roar of laughter.

Daniel Webster was not an extemporaneous speaker, and he always prepared himself with great care for his speeches in the Senate and his arguments before the Supreme Court. Always careful about his personal appearance when he was to address an audience, he used, after he had reached the zenith of his fame, to wear the costume of the British Whigs—a blue dress-coat with bright buttons, a buff waistcoat, black trousers, and a high, white cravat, with a standing shirt collar. A man of commanding presence, with a well-knit, sturdy frame, swarthy features, a broad, thoughtful forehead, courageous eyes gleaming from beneath shaggy eyebrows, a quadrangular breadth of jaw-bone, and a mouth which bespoke strong will, he stood like a sturdy Round-head sentinel on guard before the gates of the Constitution. Holding in profound contempt what is termed spread-eagle oratory, his only gesticulations were up-and-down motions of his right arm, as if he was beating out with sledge-hammers his forcible ideas.

Henry Clay was formed by nature for a popular orator. He was tall and thin, with a rather small head and gray eyes. His nose was straight, his upper lip long, and his under jaw light. His mouth, of generous width, straight when he was silent, and curving up at the corners as he spoke or smiled, was singularly winning. When he enchaind large audiences his features were lighted up by a pleasing smile, the gestures of his long arms were graceful, and the gentle accents of his mellow voice were persuasive and winning, or terrible in anger. His friends were legion, and they clung to him with undying affection, while his antagonists never made peace with him. John Quincy Adams wrote in his diary that the "oratorical encounters between Clay and Calhoun, are Lilliputian mimicry of the orations against Ctesiphon and the Crown, or the debate of the second Philippic."

Sergeant Smith Prentiss was undoubtedly the most eloquent man who has ever addressed the United States House

of Representatives. A carpet-bagger from Maine, he went to Mississippi poor and friendless, and not only became foremost among her sons, but acquired a national reputation. He was, indeed, a remarkable orator, his intellectual endowments presenting a remarkable example in which great logical powers and the most vivid imagination were happily blended. As Dryden said of Halifax, he was a man

"Of piercing wit and pregnant thought,
Endued by Nature and by learning taught
To move assemblies."

The great secret of his oratorical success was his readiness. He seemed never at a loss for an epigram or a retort, and his impromptu speeches were the best.

Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, was noted for his humorous speeches, especially one in which he mercilessly ridiculed a lawyer holding a militia commission, who had undertaken to criticise the martial exploits of General Harrison. It was with him, however, a subject of regret that he had ever said a funny thing in debate, and he used to advise his young friends never to make humorous speeches. "A man," said he one day, "must be funny or wise. You will rise higher in the long run to be wise. This reputation of mine for humor hangs about my neck like the body of death. It is the Nemesis which will haunt me to my grave. Shun it while you may."

Stephen A. Douglas was a short, thick-set man, with a florid, clean-shaven countenance, and a nervous manner, which made him attractive to friend and foe, and gained for him the *soubriquet* of "The Little Giant." His mind was capable of grasping, analyzing, and elucidating the most abstract and difficult subjects. He had a deep-toned voice, and his gestures were energetic and somewhat graceful.

General Garfield was a ready debater, and was one of the few members of the House of Representatives who dared to encounter Thad. Stevens, so bitterly vindictive was the Old Commoner in debate. General Garfield, however, did not appear to fear him, and often gave him some very hard hits. A great and leading characteristic of General Garfield's career, was his readiness and ability, on the instant, to grapple with, and rise superior to, any emergency that might occur. He seemed to have within him a native, untaught power, which whenever occasion offered forced him up to a level with, nay, always above, the oldest heads, the brightest intellects, and the strongest minds with which he was brought into antagonism.

Jefferson Davis was an impressive, if not an eloquent, speaker in Congress. His ablest effort there was his farewell speech in 1861, at the commencement of which he said: "Tears are now trickling down the stern face of man; and those who have bled for the flag of their country and are willing now to die for it, stand powerless." In conclusion, after invoking the senators to so act that the angel of peace might spread her wings, he said: "If there cannot be peace, Mississippi's gallant sons will stand like a wall of fire around their state, and I go hence, not in hostility to you, but in love and allegiance to her, to take my place among her sons, be it for good or for evil."

Andrew Johnson used to speak at great length in a way peculiar to himself, and not very agreeable. His manner was deliberate, and he spoke extempore and often in a conversational tone, raising his voice to a loud pitch whenever he was particularly roused or in earnest. His speeches were rambling and loose in construction, and he repeated himself endlessly, and yet with all these disadvantages he made so many strong points and brought to bear such a mass and variety of authority that he was very effective.

John Sherman, of Ohio, is an admirable parliamentary speaker. His style is well adapted to debate, being singularly animated, argumentative, and rapid, and his remarks always embody a large amount of valuable information. Those who would become acquainted with the financial history of the country, have only to read John Sherman's congressional speeches and reports as Secretary of the Treasury during the last thirty years.

James G. Blaine during his closing years of congressional services appeared overcharged with tremendous nervous energy, so irresistibly impelling him that the steam brakes could not slow him down. Physically he was a splendid type of manhood. Of commanding stature, straight as a Maine pine, broad-shouldered, and of stalwart, muscular frame, a trifle stout, but with step quick as a boy's, and every movement as free and supple as that of a trained athlete. In speech he was rapid, but distinct in utterance and clear cut in expression; he made no apparent attempt at rhetorical graces, but was forcible, pungent, and at times stirringly eloquent, while always terse and pointed and marvelously quick at repartee. When most intense he was most master of himself and thoroughly self-poised.

But I will not continue allusions to the congressional orators of our times. We may not have the equals of Patrick Henry, Samuel Adams, John Rutledge, Webster, Clay,

Calhoun, or Prentiss, but as a whole the congressional orator of to-day is far superior to that of the near, or the distant, past. Verbatim reporting has proved a great injury to congressional oratory. In the olden time the senators and representatives would listen to those who were speaking with the attention of assemblages of trained critics. When verbatim reports of the debates were made and printed, these congressional listeners were no longer to be found. A senator or representative who had carefully prepared himself would, as he commenced his speech, see his audience engaged in every other way than listening to his accents. Some would be in groups chatting; others would be reading newspapers or books, and the rest inditing epistles or directing public documents to their constituents. It would be difficult for him to say what he had intended, were there not another stimulus by which his tongue and his patience were rendered inexhaustible—the reflection that although his words were falling lifeless upon the ears of his ostensible audience, they would be read by attentive constituents at home. It is to them that speeches in Congress have been addressed since the introduction of verbatim reporting. Congressmen who were noted for their eloquence upon the home-stump have floundered through written platitudes at the Capitol, often prepared for them by some journalist for a stated compensation.

CATTLE RANCHING IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY ERNEST INGERSOLL.

The very word *ranch* is suggestive of the origin and growth of the cattle business in the United States. It is the Spanish word *ranch*, which in Mexico came to mean "a small farm," and then was transferred to our American tongue to designate the *largest* kind of one. In the Rocky Mountain region the word is applied to any kind of rural habitation, but it ought to be restricted, in fairness, to an estate devoted to grazing, since, like the word itself, that industry is of Spanish origin in America.

Columbus brought cattle on his second voyage in 1493. They speedily spread from the West Indies to Florida, Mexico, and northward; and it is only within the last thirty years that admixture of blood from the northern states, derived from English or Dutch ancestry, has affected the half-wild Spanish breed.

The present article leaves out of account the domestic cattle kept by farmers, which, in 1880, amounted to thirty-six million head in the whole Union, and considers only those cattle which range upon natural pastures in the far West, are rarely if ever fed or sheltered, and belong properly to *ranching*. These herds were estimated at about three million five hundred thousand head in the aggregate by the last census, but no doubt approach five million now. The statistics were these in round numbers:—

Texas and public lands, 860,000; New Mexico, 181,000; Indian Territory, 480,000; Kansas, 82,000; Colorado, 444,000; Nebraska, 355,000; Wyoming, 243,000; Dakota, 66,000; Montana, 256,000; California, 150,000; Arizona, 90,000; Nevada, 45,000; Utah, 37,000; Oregon, 181,000; Washington Territory, 64,000; Idaho, 106,000; Florida, 91,000; total, 3,531,000.

The beginning of cattle-ranching in the United States, as a business, immediately followed the Mexican War when the freedom of Texas opened its plains to our citizens, who found their market in the eastern part of Texas and in the Gulf States. The border-warfare which accompanied the

Texas rebellion and the Mexican War, had left many of the wild, long-horned Mexican cattle upon the plains along the Rio Grande, and it was these which furnished the supply. Cowboys would collect herds of several hundred, apply a brand, and urge them northward to be sent direct to market, or to be sold to graziers who would fatten them a season or two on the Kansas plains. As early as 1846 a thousand steers were driven to Ohio. In 1850 driving to California began, and in 1856 the first Texas cattle tramped to Chicago.

This was irregular, however, and the Civil War ended it, except the sending of occasional herds to supply the Confederate armies; indeed, the business was preserved from chaos only through mutually protective agencies for the benefit of absentees, established by the few owners remaining in the field.

In 1865 driving northward was resumed, but grew slowly on account of the fight against the strange Texas fever, until 1871, when seven hundred thousand Texas cattle were driven to Abilene, Kansas, for railway shipment; since then long drives to market have decreased owing to the extension of railways into every grazing region.

Texas was the original source of supply for the cattle business of the whole interior, and to a large extent for that of the Pacific coast; and one of the widest channels for disposal of Texas stock was the meat-consumption by the mining population which crowded into the West after '49. Herds sprang up at all favorable points as fast as hostile Indians were subdued, to be recruited in almost every case by annual drafts of young animals from Texas. Thus that state soon became, what it is yet, a vast nursery for northern herds. But before discussing this business further, let us look at the management of a Texas ranch.

Previous to 1873 cattlemen had the whole of the western half of the state pretty much to themselves. They would take possession by some real or pretended legal right of

springs and sections of streams, and hold them by right of might, until they could control as much of the adjacent pasture—worthless without water-privileges—as they required, say fifteen acres for each head. The cattle roamed at will over vast areas, bounded only by such natural barriers as rivers and lines of hills afforded, and it was the lookout of any venturesome farmer to protect his crops against them as best he could.

This native range stock was "tall, lank, bony, coarse-haired, high at the hocks, low on the rump, with immense, spreading, half-turned-back horns, half-sided, sway-backed, with narrow hips and quarters." The meat of such animals is coarse, and the amount small in proportion to the offal, an average live weight being about nine hundred pounds. This coarse and rough creature, nevertheless, forms a valuable basis for crossing with improved stock, when intelligently bred.

By 1873, however, agriculture had so encroached upon the grazing lands that the farmers were able to enforce laws making the ranger responsible for trespass by his cattle, thus requiring him to keep control of them. To do this he was obliged either to fence in his range, which he was thus compelled to purchase or lease, or to employ a staff of "cowboys" as guardians of his stock.

These men are called "line-riders." They live, two together, in boundary camps about twenty miles apart. They start out every morning, one to the right and the other to the left, and ride until, half-way to the next camp, they meet their neighboring patrolmen. If any cattle have strayed across the boundary, they must follow and bring them back. In summer it is an easy way of life, diversified chiefly by the branding of newly-dropped calves and the selection of what is to be sold. In winter the duty is sometimes arduous, as, for instance, when a "nortner" sets the chilled and thirsty herds in motion before it, and the line-riders find it nearly or quite impossible to stem the drifting tide, but must spend weary days and sleepless nights in recovering estrays.

In early days the sale of Texas cattle was almost exclusively to drovers who fattened them elsewhere for market, or who took them to distant regions as the foundation for new herds. For twenty-five years a steady stream of Texas cattle has been flowing through New Mexico and Arizona to California and Utah, or northward across the plains.

These drivings are picturesque and striking features of the business. Early in the year the drover buys from ranch to ranch such cattle as he wants, to be delivered at a certain place and date. This done, he buys say forty horses, and hires a "boss" and about a dozen cowboys for each average drove of twenty-five hundred; a larger herd is unwieldy, and its advance will leave nothing for those behind to live upon. He provides a wagon to carry camping outfit and provisions, and as soon as enough of his cattle arrive to make one drove he starts them off.

"For the first few days at sunset the drove is rounded up compactly, and half of the men, relieved by the other half at midnight, ride round and round the bed-ground. This labor decreases as the cattle become tractable, and two men at each watch are then sufficient to guard them through the night. The ordinary order of march is the foreman ahead, searching for camping-place with grass and water; the drove drifting onward in the shape of a wedge, the strong few stretching out to a sharp point in front, then the line growing thicker and wider until in the butt end is crowded the mass. On each side of the lead rides a man on 'point,' that is, to direct the column; back where the line begins to swell ride two more at 'swing'; further back ride two at

'flank'; and the remainder are 'on drag,' that is, about the rear, to push on the march. These positions give *cowboy rank*. The greenhorns or 'tenderfeet' serve at 'drag' while the cowboys experienced in driving hold the places at 'point,' the post of honor. . . . The distance traveled each day is twelve or fifteen miles, according to grass and water. At day-break the cattle are moved off the bed-ground to graze, and while the two men who were last on guard remain with them all other hands breakfast. The first to finish breakfast relieve the guards on duty, and allow them to come in for their morning meal. Then, the drive is started and continued till about eleven, when the cattle are allowed to graze again, and lunch or dinner is eaten. Immediately after that the men who are to stand first guard at night, and who also act as horse herders go on ahead with the mess-wagon and the horse-herders to the next camp where they get supper, so that when the herd comes up they are ready to 'graze' and hold it until the midnight relief."

A herd traveling with calves cannot make more than twelve miles a day; and a beef-herd of four-year-olds is the most difficult to control. The slightest disturbance at night may stampede them.

"The first symptom of alarm is snorting. Then, if the guards are numerous and alert so that the cattle cannot easily break away, they will begin 'milling,' that is, crowding together with their heads toward a common center, their horns clashing, and the whole body in confused rotary motion, which increases and unless controlled ends in a concentrated outbreak and stampede. The most effectual way of quieting the cattle is by the cowboys circling round and round the terrified herd, singing loudly and steadily, while the guards strive to disorder the 'milling' by breaking up the common movement, separating a bunch here and there from the mass and turning them off. . . . The somber surroundings of a wild country at night, with the accompanying strange sounds—the tramp, the clashing of horns, the bellows of alarm, and the shouted songs of the cowboys—are very weird."

In 1880 over two hundred thousand yearlings and two-year-olds were driven northward from Texas for stocking ranges in other states. To drive from southwestern Texas to central Nebraska, where they were generally sold to buyers from Wyoming and Montana, required ninety days; to Pueblo, for the Colorado plains, seventy-five days.

The whole of the Indian Territory is suitable for grazing, but no cattle except those under control of the Indians or the government posts (perhaps seventy-five thousand head) are allowed there. Nevertheless outside cattle are fraudulently pastured every year, and driving routes pass across, so that half a million or so cattle may be found in the Territory and on the public unassigned strip touching its southern boundary.

The region south of the Arkansas and east of the Rio Grande Rivers forms a natural division in the grazing area of the United States, characterized by its own forage-plants and special customs. The grasses are, for the most part, varieties of mezquit growing in a dense turf everywhere except on the arid highlands between the Rio Pecos and the Rio Grande, where the dreaded "desert" of the Staked Plains is fast losing its terrors. These grasses cure standing—that is, they do not die down, or lose their nutrient juices in changing from fresh to sere—and thus furnish the same rich winter feed for tame stock, which once supported the countless herds of wild bisons. Throughout this region, also, grow herbs and shrubs upon which cattle like to browse. The principal of these is the mezquit tree—an acacia, *Prosopis juliflora*—whose pods are filled with rich

"beans." Texas and the Indian Territory contain a good share of timber, also supplying fencing, fuel, and shelter in bad weather. Most of the state offers an ample water supply, despite the popular notion, and as a rule the soil is admirable for tillage.

Kansas has always occupied an anomalous position in respect to this business. Her prairies were among the earliest to be occupied; but farming interests rapidly encroached upon the freedom of the ranchman; railways bisected his ranges, which soon, also, suffered from over-stocking and from the inroads of Texas cattle driving northward or brought there for shipment eastward. A large proportion of the cattle born on western Kansas ranges is annually taken into the eastern countries to be fattened on "blue-joint" grass and corn into marketable beef.

The plains of Colorado, Nebraska, southwestern Dakota, and Wyoming are not so much interfered with by out-side influences, and are occupied to the last measure of fullness. Their product is shipped by railroad directly to Chicago packing-houses, or sold in bands of yearlings to go to Montana and Canada.

This is the region of the bunch grasses, which grow in tufts, not in a continuous turf, and are of various species. These grasses, which look so sparse to an eastern eye, grow in the spring very rapidly and have ripened by the end of June, when the winds become their distributors, insuring the broadcast sowing of the next year's crop. The leaves and stems are dried by the end of July, and then the whole country looks yellow and brown, partly through the sere hue of the cured grass-stems, and partly because the soil can be seen between the tufts or "bunches." Thus the hay for the winter is prepared by nature. As no drenching storms come to wash the nutriment out of it, and the snow-fall as a rule is light and exceedingly dry through intense cold, and speedily evaporates into the absorbent air, it forms a rich, fattening forage all winter. Various other edible grasses, herbs, and shrubs are mixed with the buffalo or bunch grasses properly so-called.

The management of cattle on the northerly ranges is quite different from that already described. From the South Platte northward the animals are left in winter largely to their own devices, subsisting easily in fair weather; but those of different brands become mingled and widely scattered. As soon as spring has settled down, therefore, the round-up commissioners—three officers appointed by the governor for each round-up district—issue orders for a co-operative collection of all the cattle in that district at one or more points. A captain is appointed, and each owner concerned must send assistants. The large force thus mustered explores the whole district and gathers in or "rounds up" every animal.

It is a scene of great activity and excitement. The assistants are told off daily for separate duties and thus work without waste of time or interference. The calves are still with their mothers, and are caught and branded; any not identified and hence unclaimed calves are by law the property of the commissioners, to be sold at auction toward defraying the general expenses. The cattle of each owner are "cut out," counted, and kept by themselves until all are collected, and bands of those belonging in adjoining districts are made up and driven homeward. To prevent fraud and thefts each state maintains an Inspection Board whose detectives watch the railways and attend to the execution of the many laws relating to cattle, which have grown out of this industry.

After the spring round-up and the return of each owner's herd to its own range, there is little to do at the ranch until

time for cutting hay for winter. This, formerly, was designed wholly for feeding horses, but more and more is put up each year by wise ranchmen as an aid to such stock as can be got at during the ruinous blizzard periods which afflict the western plains in winter. The rich natural meadows in the river-bottoms are the source of this hay, and they are protected. Haying is finished before the end of August, and the ranchman is ready to undertake the fall round-up (*rodeo* is the Mexican synonym) for the purpose of selecting the fat beeves—a task hardly inferior to the spring *rodeo*, and often requiring three weeks of steady camping and riding on the range.

The winter life at a northern ranch has been well described by Clarence Gordon, who was special agent of the last census in charge of the statistics of meat production.

"The winter," he writes, "is a period of apparent inactivity, though the weather is apt to continue inclement during December and January, making it often difficult to get into the hills for posts or poles for fencing hay-bottoms or pastures, or to haul out logs for constructing new stables or corrals, the foreman and his crew do some such work on every seasonable day. . . . Usually nothing is done on the range except to keep run of the horses; the cattle occupy whatever grazing ground they choose. Occasionally, however, cattle drift before storms so that a part of the region becomes overstocked by the cattle driven in upon it, and it becomes necessary to organize a 'drive-back,' to prevent the starvation of animals or their suffering from lack of water or of shelter. This is one of the most disagreeable of all the duties of the cowboys; but when the case is imperative something like a winter round-up is organized, and some thousands of cattle are gathered and crowded back into ranges where there is a better supply. "During the cold months the camp life becomes quite monotonous, but it is sometimes varied by an elk-hunt in the adjacent Black Hills, or by a dance at some neighboring ranch. By the latter part of March the first springing of the green grass indicates the coming of the spring work."

The total annual loss of cattle in the valley of the Platte and its tributaries does not exceed six per cent, except in those occasional years of extraordinary severity when whole bands sometimes perish from starvation and cold, especially of the new arrivals from Texas. Out of the seventy-five calves yielded on the average by each one hundred cows about sixty survive to become yearlings.

In Montana the grazing area is marked off by mountain chains into several grand divisions, easily discerned on a map. Nearly all of these are well provided with bunch-grasses and edible herbage, and for many years most excellent beef has been raised in this territory, in spite of the droughts which afflict its middle and eastern ranges, and the rigor of its winters. Montana derived its cattle principally from Oregon, Washington Territory, and Utah. Until lately almost the only outside market available was after driving northward to the Canadian Indian posts, or else five to nine hundred miles down the Missouri to Bismarck. That isolation has now been removed by railways. The management of ranches in Montana is similar to that in Wyoming; but, as a rule, her cattle grade heavier and finer than those tributary to the Union or Kansas Pacific railways.

North of Montana the eastern foot-hills of the Rockies and the adjacent plains as far as the Red Deer River, are filled with cattle, and the herds are rapidly augmenting; good judges have said that no part of the whole continent excelled the hills about Ft. McCleod for cattle-raising. These herds were derived mainly from Montana, and their

surplus products go east over the new Canadian Pacific line.

Between the Rocky Mountains and the Cascades stretches a vast basin of grassy opens, well watered and little troubled by snow. As this is settled upon to a considerable extent by farmers, cattle cannot range unrestrictedly except in southeastern Oregon and along the international boundary passing northward into the valleys of the Kootenay and Okanagan, B. C.; yet great numbers of other cattle are fence-pastured and added by small proprietors to the large general out-go. The eastern cattle taken out by early missionaries founded the local breed, increased by subsequent additions from California and Utah, and the grade is pretty high. A great part is driven each summer to be re-pastured in Wyoming, but much is now sent directly to Chicago over one of the three railways competing for this traffic.

Utah and Nevada were among the first territories to raise cattle, and as other herds began with eastern animals brought by the first emigrants, the quality of the beef was unusually good. Of late, however, Texan blood has been mingled and deterioration has followed. Mormon drives to California began as early as 1853. The Nevada and Idaho mines and northern settlements opened nearer markets soon after, but now the surplus is chiefly sent to the East. The adjacent valleys of western Colorado have, since 1881, been stocked with cattle brought in from New Mexico, which thrive exceedingly on the *mesas*, and are sold to Kansas City buyers when the home market has been supplied.

There now remains to be mentioned only California,* where neat cattle were introduced more than a century ago. In 1834 the herds of the Missions had grown to four hundred twenty-five thousand head with equally great flocks of sheep. Two years later, however, the Missions were secularized by the government, and the herds were slaughtered or dispersed. After the gaining of California by the United States, and its rapid settlement, a demand for meat arose. At first eastern cattle were added to the remnants of native herds. Then Texas, Utah, and Oregon owners began driving to the coast with such effect that, in 1860, three million head were counted in the state. Next ensued the inevitable opposition of farming interests, and various kinds of competition, under which the total contracted to eight hundred thousand in 1880—less than was consumed in the state by sixty thousand. Nevertheless, the present reduced aggregate is deemed more profitable to the state and to individual owners than were the vast herds of twenty-five years ago. The turning-point came with the memorable drought of 1863-4. It admonished cattle-raisers to adopt with herds of manageable size a more provident mode of administration, and promoted improved breeding. To-day almost no large herds in California are grazed outside of fence, and those who bought ranges long ago when land was cheap have been rewarded by fortunes. The stock in the northern half of the state is superior in weight and quality to that of the southern ranges; but in the South some old-fashioned Spanish customs surrounding the *rodeo* may still be seen. There the Mexican *vaquero* is in his glory, and exhibits daily that un-

equaled skill in riding and throwing the noosed *riata* which has made him picturesquely famous.

In the northern states of Mexico especially Coahuila, Chihuahua, Durango, and Sonora, vast quantities of cattle, horses, and mules are raised upon *haciendas* which control enormous areas of grass land, conducted after methods outgrown in the United States.

Such are the general features of catt'e-ranching in North America. Upon your point of view depends the impression its review will make upon you. Eastern people underrate its importance; western men almost invariably overrate it, forgetting that all the great wandering herds together do not equal more than a seventh or eighth of the grass-fed cattle raised every year by farmers east of the one hundredth meridian. The census "statistics" which I have quoted in my table are scarcely better than conscientious estimates, but they are the nearest available. I have made some effort to bring up a comparative table to date, but find it impracticable without long research. If any one of my readers cares to try it, his best way is to get statistics from Chicago, Kansas City, and New Orleans, of cattle received during a twelvemonth, (*how to do this he must first learn*) taking great care not to duplicate any quantities. Then let him ascertain if he can the ratio heretofore subsisting between shipments and herds at the origin of shipment, and so perform his equation. The result will be an unstable estimate. It is probable that two independent travelers in the grazing regions, seeking with entire conscientiousness to get at the total of nomadic cattle west of the one hundredth meridian, would find themselves with widely varying results when they compare notes.

Out of this uncertainty come some very wild statements—generally highly optimistic! For a review of the business on the plains, which is cooler-headed than ordinary, read Frank Wilkeson's article in *Harper's Magazine* for April, 1886.

Certain general tendencies in cattle-raising in the West may be noted. One of these is toward a greater settlement of the business—less shifting and driving of cattle. Another is the decreasing influence of Texas outside her borders, and the increased importation of Hereford and Short-horn bulls, or half-bred bulls upon the ranges, with the consequent elevation of grade in the herds. Large areas of range have been almost destroyed by overstocking, and pastures are now abandoned which not long ago were good; other areas formerly thought impracticable are brought into use, however. Not so much faith is put in the climate as formerly, and provident owners now raise or save great quantities of fodder—hay in the North, sorghum, etc., in the South—with which to eke out range-feed in winter.

But, most of all, range running is giving way rapidly to pasturing in enclosures, even though of great area. By having fenced-in ranges the stock can be apportioned judiciously to the capacity of the pasturage; the cattle become tamed and more easily and safely handled; the cows are more apt to breed and less liable to accidents of parturition; the calves themselves are better cared for, both by their mothers and by the owner; and the beef produced is better, yielding a large percentage on the investment.

But, like the systemizing of all primitively rough methods, this orderly reduction of grazing to a real business is the destruction of its romance. The wild, free, rushing life of the ranchman is fast becoming a thing of the past; and the *who-whoop* of the festive cowboy will rouse the camps but a little longer. And the loss of the romantic and picturesque in our too prosaic age and country is always to be regretted.

*It should not be forgotten, however, that upon the prairies of southern Florida are grazed nearly half a million cattle, the annual foreign export of which alone amounts to thirty thousand head, or more. Open ranging there dates back to the Spanish occupation, and the breed is of Spanish nativity. Though small and scrawny, averaging one hundred pounds less in weight than Texans, the meat is tender and well-flavored and brings a high price. Lassoing, line-riding, and other western practices are unknown in Florida. Branding is generally done by a class of men called "agents," who are paid so much a head. The market is Havana, whither droves are taken in steamers calling at Punta Rassa, on the Gulf coast. A small amount of nomadic grazing also exists in the pine woods regions of northern Florida and southern Georgia.

HER GIFT.

BY KENNETH.

The great Artificer in putting together your individual nature, did not forget this crowning gift any more than He forgets to add its own fragrance to the arbutus, or its own song to the lark.—*F. E. Willard in "How To Win."*

What was it then for her,—
This matchless thing
Which nothing should deter
From taking wing?

What power latent still
Lay folded in
The chrysalis of will
To help her win?

No rhythmic melody of thought
Was hers; no speech
Quick flowing at the moment sought;
Nor could she teach.

No special duty came
To view. Alway
Her work-days were the same,
Day after day.

Then bowing low she prayed,
Lord show me light,
For truly Thou hast made
This opened sight.

And since I see, wilt Thou
Grant further gift,
And teach me where and how
Mine eyes to lift?

After long weary years
Of earnest seeking,
She found with quiet tears
Her gift in keeping.

For Patience, gift so rare,
Had crowned her days,
And brought her now to share
The winner's praise.

DR. J. G. HOLLAND.

BY ROBERT R. DOHERTY.

If Nathanael had been an American, he would never have asked the question, "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?", for the good things of our great Republic come from nowhere else. However it may be in other lands, American genius sprouts in unlooked-for corners, and often from unpromising stocks and stems. Our great statesmen start life as canal-boys and rail-splitters; our great soldiers spend their early manhood in shops and counting-rooms; and the choicest spirits of our literature are sons of poverty forced to vanquish the dragon of toil before they can reach the golden Hesperides of intellectual beauty and wisdom. A better illustration of this inspiring truth can hardly be found than that afforded by the career of Dr. Holland, the most cursory sketch of whose life and works contains lessons that he who runs may read.

Josiah Gilbert Holland was a Puritan by birth. His ancestors came to America in 1630—the year of the "great migration," under Winthrop. His father, Harrison Holland, seems to have had his full share of Yankee inventiveness, but little or none of that invaluable "talent for affairs" which wins worldly success. He was poor, very poor, and his employers, rather than himself, were enriched by his ingenuity. We are told that the silk used in a factory in which Harrison Holland was employed was brought from China upon reels of his invention. He was a lovable man, lonely because of his mental superiority to his industrial associates, but all the more tenderly revered by his wife and children. He was the prototype of Dr. Holland's "Daniel Gray." In neither father nor mother do we find traces of the literary instinct or the fertility of resource so prominently displayed by their son Josiah. The Holland family home was in Petersham, Mass., but poverty made frequent re-

movals necessary. Josiah was born in Belchertown, July 24, 1819. Before he had passed far beyond the limits of infancy his parents had removed to Heath, to South Hadley, back again to Belchertown, then to Granby, Northampton, and other places. The boy was early familiarized with the discomforts of factory life, and his educational privileges were limited to the public school in winter. His youthful experiences are described in more than one passage in his novels. It was while residing in Northampton that his long thwarted desire for a fuller mental culture was gratified by entrance into the high school. He pushed his studies with great zeal and eagerness, but soon failed in health and was compelled to desist. His strength returned but slowly, and with it was resumed his long fight with discouraging circumstances. He taught penmanship for awhile, became in turn a daguerreotypist, a copyist, a district school-master; and while, by various expedients, he thus sought to win "the bread that perisheth," he resolutely pursued his studies, though much of the time without guidance.

At the age of twenty-one young Holland began the study of medicine, and in 1844 was graduated with honor from the Berkshire Medical College, at Pittsfield. Four years of patient waiting in Springfield, Mass., failed to develop a lucrative practice. During those years, however, the young physician, though without full knowledge of the fact, was in three ways laying deep and broad the foundations of his future success. In the first place he very early made a reputation for intellectual force as well as for "sensitivity, independence, and sweetness," which soon spread beyond the limits of Springfield, and was of untold advantage to him in after years. Secondly, in spite of poverty and lowering prospects, he married, and he made no mistake in his choice.

Miss Elizabeth Chapin, of Springfield, the love of his youth, became the inspiration of his maturing manhood. Finally, it was while he was thus waiting for patients that he actually began his literary career. He sent to the old *Knickerbocker Magazine* one or two articles which were promptly accepted and printed. Thinking that at last he had found his niche, he projected a weekly literary newspaper, *The Bay State Weekly Courier*, and issued it for six months. But "the pear was not yet ripe," as Napoleon used to say, and his first literary venture came to a disastrous end. He had already given up all hope of achieving success in his profession. Something must be done. So he accepted the first position that was offered, and went to Richmond, Va., as a teacher. Three months later he assumed the superintendency of the public schools of Vicksburg. This was the most honorable and lucrative appointment he had yet secured, and he started, with his young wife, on his tedious journey down the Mississippi river with bright prospects before him. But difficulties awaited him in that southern city, which brought out the full force of his character. The public schools over which he was to preside were bedlams. He was forced to fight for supremacy. Public opinion was not on his side, and more than once he was in physical danger. But he displayed both vigor and tact in his administration, and a year, or a little more, served to bring order out of chaos. A victory as complete as the more famous victory of General Grant was won. A superior graded educational system was introduced, and a singular compliment was paid to its effectiveness by the fact that after fifteen months of Dr. Holland's superintendence, all the private schools of the city were given up with the exception of one whose pupils came from other places. Just at this point, however, a new difficulty arose. The illness of Mrs. Holland's mother seemed to make necessary her husband's resignation, and his return with her to Massachusetts.

At the age of thirty Dr. Holland settled for the second time in Springfield. Literature was more congenial to him than the medical profession, and he secured employment from Mr. Samuel Bowles, who was just beginning his famous career as editor of the *Springfield Republican*. Dr. Holland was to be assistant editor, but as the reportorial staff was not yet organized his duties were manifold and very laborious. The two editors "did the work of five." Dr. Holland's salary for the first year was only four hundred eighty dollars. But poverty and toil were familiar acquaintances now, and did not terrify him. His heart was bounding with hope, for, however humble his task, he felt that he had at last found what he had long sought—"the suitable work for him to do." The second year he received seven hundred dollars, and he began the third as owner of a quarter interest in the paper. This was worth at that time three thousand five hundred dollars, and for it Dr. Holland could only give his notes. Fifteen years later he sold this share for more than fourteen times what he had paid for it.

From the first Dr. Holland exhibited remarkable aptitude for journalism. "That was a rare conjunction," writes Dr. Eggleston, "which brought together, on the same paper, in a small inland town, two men of such rare journalistic ability as Holland and Bowles. On that side of journalism which effects public life, Samuel Bowles was one of the greatest of his class. Editing a paper that could never be other than provincial, his rare insight and foresight, his unpartisan frankness, his rugged and even rude integrity, made the opinions of his paper more valuable, and its adverse judgments more feared, than those of any other journal in the nation. Greeley and Raymond were great partisan advocates, but Bowles was a journalistic day of judgment.

His masterpiece of wisdom in selecting his lieutenants was his hitting upon Doctor Holland, whose gifts were of a kind precisely opposite to his own. Mr. Bowles' attention was absorbed by public questions and the business management of the paper; Holland, though writing on national topics, had small relish for politics. He was the most popular and effective preacher of social and domestic moralities in his age; the oracle of the active and ambitious young man, and susceptible and enthusiastic young woman; the guide, philosopher, and school-master, of humanity at large, touching all questions of life and character. If Bowles made the *Republican* esteemed and feared in Massachusetts and the nation, Holland made it loved in ten thousand homes."

Dr. Holland's first venture as a book-maker was made in 1855, by the publication of his "History of Western Massachusetts," which Dr. Allibone has pronounced "one of the most valuable contributions to American local history yet given to the world." It was written for the columns of the *Republican*, and represented "an enormous amount of drudgery." Two years later he made use of the materials brought to light by his historical investigations, to form a background for a novel, "The Bay Path," a colonial tale, which also appeared serially in the *Republican*, and was highly commended, although when printed in book form it had but a small sale. A few years later he began editorially a series of "Letters to Young People, Married and Single," bearing the quaint signature "Timothy Titcomb." Their popularity was immediate and great, and there is evidence that this was a surprise to their author. "He found out then what all the world knows now, that he was a great preacher." Nevertheless, when the time came to preserve these "Letters" between book-covers, it was a hard task to find a publisher. At last Mr. Scribner consented to print the book, and nine editions appeared within a few months. More than seventy thousand copies have been sold in this country. Its popularity was well founded. "We have never read a work," writes an eminent English critic, "which better inculcates the several duties and responsibilities of young men and women." Having tried his hand at fiction, history, and moralizing, Dr. Holland now took to poetry. "Bitter-Sweet" appeared in 1858,—a poetical tale of life in New England. Its sales outran even those of the "Titcomb Letters." More editions of it have been published than of any other American poem with the exception of Longfellow's "Hiawatha." While these two books were winning popularity, Dr. Holland had begun another series of essays, "Preachings from Popular Proverbs," which under the title "Gold Foil" were published in 1859. The next year "Miss Gilbert's Career," a novel, appeared; in 1861, "Lessons in Life;" in 1863, "Letters to the Joneses;" in 1865, "Plain Talk on Familiar Topics." Of all these books large editions were sold. Early in the year 1866 it was announced that Dr. Holland was preparing a "Life of Abraham Lincoln." Great interest was aroused. His publishers eagerly accepted his manuscript and offered for it the snug sum of three thousand dollars. But uniform success had, very naturally, increased Dr. Holland's estimate of the money value of his productions, and he asked for five thousand dollars. After a little discussion a compromise was effected, and it was agreed that he was to receive twenty cents on each copy sold. The sale far outstripped the most sanguine expectation of even its author, exceeding one hundred thousand copies, and Dr. Holland received accordingly more than twenty thousand dollars. In 1867 he published "Kathrina," a narrative poem, of which more than one hundred thousand copies have been sold.

About this time Dr. Holland severed his connection with

the *Springfield Republican*, into whose columns for eighteen years he had been pouring his choicest thoughts, and another chapter in his life is begun. He spent two years in Europe, making a leisurely tour through Great Britain and the Continent. His trip was in some respects a disappointment; but it had at least one momentous consequence. One night, standing on a bridge at Geneva, in conversation with his friend, Mr. Roswell Smith, he suggested a plan which was eventually realized in the publication first, of *Scribner's Magazine*, and afterward, of *The Century*. Mr. Scribner had previously offered him the editorship of *Hours at Home*, but Dr. Holland had declined. Feeling that he had already occupied too much time in efforts to realize the ideas of others, he longed for an unoccupied field. The scheme thus projected was patiently worked out, and, in 1870, the magazine was begun by Mr. Roswell Smith, Scribner, Armstrong, & Co., and Dr. Holland, as joint owners. Dr. Holland, of course, was the editor, and he was entirely untrammelled in its conduct. It was from the first a brilliant success. And it is as an editor, perhaps, that Dr. Holland won his most enduring laurels. Thenceforward his productions were made first to the magazine. How unremitting was his industry may be seen by the marvelous rapidity with which his later works followed each other into their more permanent form. "The Marble Prophecy," "Arthur Bonnicastle," "Sevenoaks," "Nicholas Minturn," "Garnered Sheaves," and "Mistress of the Mause," appeared within three years. Any one of these books would have gone far toward making the fame of a younger writer, and yet none of them attained the popularity of Dr. Holland's earlier works.

Dr. Holland's closing years were years of great enjoyment, shaded only toward their close by the knowledge that an incurable disease had fastened upon him. With a recognized and high position among American men of letters; with congenial tasks and a liberal income; with a most delightful retreat on the shores of the beautiful Saint Lawrence; and with the knowledge that whithersoever he went he was followed by the grateful regard of unnumbered aspirants in the fields of literature and art, who had been benefited by his sympathetic taste and generous patronage—his was indeed a happy life. A few years before his death his annual income from literary sources was twenty-five thousand dollars, and it increased toward the end. He was a most companionable man—of fine culture, splendid personal presence, generous sympathies, and endearing social qualities. In his prime he was exceptionally popular as a lecturer. Moral purpose pervades all his writings. "I account the honor of occupying a pure place in the popular heart," so he wrote,

"of being welcomed in God's name into the affectionate confidence of those for whom life has high meanings and high issues, of being recognized as among the beneficent forces of society, the greatest honor to be worked for and won beneath the stars." This high ideal he realized. He disclaimed all effort to be brilliant or profound. To treat attractively and helpfully the more prominent questions which concern the life of every thoughtful man and woman; to place before the people the sum of their own choicer thoughts—seemed to him the highest ambition. But he did not neglect literary grace. What has been called his "unaffected directness of style" is really high art. His poetry has true lyrical power, and his "wonderful ear for the sweetness of melody" charmed the critics. His sympathy for the common people, and his profound respect for common sense could not fail to endear him to Americans. His religious life was deep and earnest.

There has been a tendency to divide American literature between the Knickerbocker and the New England schools—the latter embracing both the Cambridge and Concord groups. The Knickerbocker authors include Bryant, Cooper, Irving, Halleck, Willis, Morris, and their associates and successors. If we must divide literature by geographical lines, we should add a brilliant southern group, reaching from Edgar Poe to Sidney Lanier, and a western galaxy, with Harte and Miller among its lustrous stars. But such a division is inadequate and artificial. I would rather arrange the authors of America into two great divisions—those whose literary instincts are so pervaded with English sentiment and style, or who are so cosmopolitan in intellectual characteristics, that their names might without anachronism or absurdity adorn the roll of literary magnates in some other land, and those who without affectation are so thoroughly American that one cannot think of them as anything else. Irving and Longfellow and Poe belong to the first division. To the second belong Bryant, the poet of American woods and waters; Lowell, in his best moods, Thoreau, Lanier, and emphatically, though in a totally different sphere, Dr. J. G. Holland. It was American life he depicted. The shrewd wisdom, dry wit, and human sympathy, that help to make him a mighty preacher are indigenous; his poetry is precisely the sort we all would write if we only knew how; his very phraseology without being at all provincial is thoroughly American. His high place in the esteem of his countrymen is secure and permanent; for in a time of great intellectual activity he articulated with infallible accuracy the noblest current thoughts of the common people. And was not this fit work for genius?

"O THAT I HAD WINGS LIKE A DOVE!"

BY HENRY BURTON.

And whither wouldst thou fly, O soul,
If thou hadst wings?
Is rest beyond the seas?—at either pole?
Are there the springs
Where Heaven's pure waters bubble up below?
And the far oceans answer sadly, "No!"
Tell me, O soul! where thou wouldst fly
To find thy rest?
Among the stars?—the spaces of the sky?—
From East to West?
And suns and stars make answer, sphere on sphere,
"Back, back, O winged soul! Rest is not here!"

Where wouldst thou fly? To works?—to empty forms
With thy dove-wings?
Will these give shelter from eternal storms—
These poor dead things?
And "working" answers with a voice severe,
"Turn back, mistaken soul. Rest is not here!"
Oh, heart! thou need'st not fly away
To find thy rest.
Peace seeks for thee, if thou wilt stay
And just be blest.
Fold up thy wings and sit at Jesus' feet;
There wilt thou find thy Heaven—a rest complete!

THE TAJ MAHAL.

BY BISHOP JOHN F. HURST, D.D., LL. D.

If one is in search of romance, and a romance so wayward and wild as to make you think there is not a thread of history to support it, let him take a look at the story of the Mogul rulers in India. As things go here, these folk are mere strangers, only *parvenus*. They shot above the horizon only about three and a half centuries ago, and when they did appear it was with an energy desperate, daring, and akin to Saxon. They were attracted by the wealth of India, and came down from Persia across the Afghan steppes with an earnestness which carried all before it, and having established themselves here and there in India began to build, lay by stores of wealth, carry on further war, and rule with an iron nerve that made the whole eastern world stand aghast. Mohammedans they were, and one can hardly tell to this day in which they excelled—the splendor of their mosques or the gorgeous magnificence of their palaces.

They had five great rulers, one following another in direct line, the son supplanting the father in most cases, and holding the father a state-prisoner in close confinement until death released the senior. The next son then made war in turn on his father, and shut him up for life. These Mogul emperors never failed to do the unexpected. Anything undertaken by one had to be finished by him, or never at all. There was a superstition that each must complete his own work. Hence the terrible energy of all their undertakings. If one began to build a palace, ten thousand builders were not too many to be gathered by conscription and set to work at once. The undertaking had to be achieved in a few years, which, otherwise, would require centuries. It was the pressure of fate which hurried each one on in his work with the speed of an Arab horse.

The palace was always built like a bird with outstretched wings or a tent with outrunning side-tents, as if the occupants were always on the march toward grander victories. This fugitive character of the shape of the royal residence also applied to the place itself. The Moguls had no permanent residence. No will of the people was ever consulted. The sweet humor of the ruler himself decided where he should live and where his silver-tipped minarets, golden thrones, tombs of marble, and countless precious stones should bewilder every eye by their splendor. If Shah Jehân lived in Agra, it was reason enough why Aurung-Zeb should live in Delhi. There was a general revolution of place. The new man made the new capital. Hence the Moguls had several capitals—Futtipoor Sikra, Agra, Delhi, and Lahore; or, as Milton puts it:

"From the destined walls
Of Cambalu, seat of Cathaian Can,
And Samarchand by Oxus, Temir's throne,
To Paquin of Sinæan kings; and thence
To Agra and Lahore of great Mogul."

I have been twice in Agra, once on my way to the Punjab in the far northwest on the Afghan border, and then on my return to Bombay. These two visits have furnished the opportunity to visit the Taj Mahal three times with a fortnight's interval between the first and last visit. If one wishes to test the quality of an architectural monument, or any work of art, let him put a little time between his visits and see what the hours have to say. If there is a sense of monotony or familiarity, he may be sure there is something

wanting in the thing itself. But if at each visit he sees it in a new light, if it bears a different message back to him, if he feels that something more is yet to come, and has been coming all the while, he may make up his mind that he is in the presence of a great creation.

As I came into Agra the Taj lifted itself to the left about two miles off. There it stood—the greatest tomb, the most elaborate and minute workmanship, the most nearly perfect specimen of combined marbles converted into flowers and fruits by inlaid precious stones, in the world. But I was disappointed. Its four great minarets standing out as sentinels to protect the nestling domes, were not equal to the hearsay and descriptions. But I forgot several things—that I had been riding steadily for thirty-six hours, that it was early dawn, and above all that the Taj stands about twenty feet lower than the railway. With changed conditions one looks through different eyes. I have now seen this Taj again and again since that first disappointment. It has been growing ever since.

Shah Jehân, one of the greatest of the Mogul emperors in both peace and war, had a wife who was his idol. She was the mother of his seven children. She lived for him alone, and he knew it well. Her smile was his throne. She died in the south country, and was brought home and buried in a corner of a magnificent garden on the banks of the Jumna. This garden had been a quiet place, enclosed by a high wall, where Shah Jehân and his family could enjoy a little retirement from the noisy court in the city. On festive occasions it also served as a place where court pageants were enacted. But from the moment when the beautiful empress was laid to rest beneath its palms, and the ferns hung their long fringes about her grave, there must be no more joy within that wall. She had said once, perhaps it was only a whisper to him, that she wanted him to build a marble palace for her which should eclipse all others the sun had ever shone upon, and should immortalize her name and his love for her. Perhaps he meant to do it. But the empress died, and too soon to see her dream of fame take shape in marble.

Yet her wish did not die. Shah Jehân, like his Mogul kind, resolved instantly. All those men sprang like lightning to their conclusions. They never mused, but flew to the end of things. This man determined that what he could not do for the living he would for the dead. All joy and song were banished from the garden. The best architect must be found. He came, perhaps from Italy, perhaps from France; but that is a secret. His name, even, has been lost, lest it might eclipse a little of the immortality of the dead empress. All lands must be searched for workers in stone. All mines must be threaded to make them yield the topaz, the goldstone, the amethyst, and all other precious stones which might give beauty and harmony to a marble surface by imbedding themselves in choice shapes, and make the marble only a background for pictures of broad and rich proportions. Persia and Cashmere must be ransacked for patterns of variety and beauty enough for the marble screens around the tomb. Then there must be no delay. Many thousands of workmen wrought at it, and yet, by all the quick methods known to even Indian despotism, it required seventeen years to build it. There is no knowing how much the Taj Mahal cost, nor how many people wrought at

it. But it is known that when it was finished, in 1647, the remains of the empress were taken from their resting place near by and placed in the crypt in the center of the building and directly beneath the dome. Immediately over the remains in the crypt, but on the main floor of the great mausoleum, the vast ornamental tomb was constructed. Below lies the empress. Beside her lies the man she loved. Shah Jehân in the latter part of his reign was dethroned by his son, and kept in close confinement in the palace at the fort. Here he spent his last years, and as he died he had at least one last privilege—he could look from the spot where his couch lay, through an open balcony, down to the bend in the Jumna where the domes and minarets of the Taj Mahal lifted their marble heights in air, and marked the spot where the wife of his best days lay. Her mausoleum was the last thing he saw.

However hard the fate a Mogul father suffered at his son's hands, death relaxed the stiffest grasp. Shah Jehân died a prisoner to his ambitious son Aurung-Zeb, but no sooner was the breath out of his body than the whole empire resounded with his praises. He was lauded in all proclamations, and swift messengers must go to the ends of the earth to tell how just and good the prisoner had been. Then no wealth must be spared to make his burial grand. Shah Jehân was laid away in the same mausoleum with his wife. So in building her tomb it came about that he built also his own. And the fact remains, that Mohammedanism, with its curse upon woman, with its long enslavement of her, with its millenium of polygamy, has built to a woman the most beautiful and costly mausoleum the sun has ever shone on. It is to the empress dead. There would be more hope for the accursed system if it would only do something for the woman living. With all its millions for a dead woman's tomb, it has never yet built one living woman's home.

You enter the enclosure through a great ornamental gateway. This of itself would be a handsome building; but it serves only as a poor inlet to the coming wonders. You ascend by a stairway to the second story, where there is a gallery. Here is your first good view of the Taj. Just below begins the garden, laid off in sixteen sections, stretching far back, and the whole forming a square of eight hundred eighty feet. Each of the sections is appointed for a distinct class of vegetation—one for roses alone, another for ferns, another for palms, and then for other growths, until the sixteen are exhausted. Just opposite you, as you stand on the lofty balcony of the gateway, you see at the farther end of the garden the Taj Mahal, resting on its vast marble platform of three hundred thirteen feet square and eighteen feet in height. On each side of the outer edge of the platform is a mosque, and at each corner rises a minaret one hundred thirty-three feet high. The main dome of the mausoleum which is in the center of the marble terrace or platform, is fifty-eight feet in diameter and eighty feet high. At each corner of the mausoleum is a smaller dome which gives completeness to this picture. The mausoleum itself would be a perfect square of one hundred eighty-six feet, but the corners are cut off. This architectural device was resorted to, no doubt, to prevent the harshness that would come from the rectangles, but also to give the opportunity for those vast niches, one above the other, where the shadows play hide and seek the livelong day. Straight through the garden, all the way from the gateway where you stand to the Taj itself, there runs a stream of living water. This, with its twenty-three fountains and its central platform and fountains, gives a variety and movement to the whole scene, which at once take away from the place all appearance of the tomb.

Everything one sees here, where stone is used or could be used, is of polished white marble. The bed and sides of the broad way down which the water runs; the vast terrace on which minarets, mosques, and the wonderful central mausoleum stand; every part of the Taj itself, from the lowest step in the dark crypt to the topmost stone which covers the dome—it is all a wealth of spotless marble, as if nothing was thought worthy of a place here that was not of that fine stone. You see no wood, not even the precious sandal. Yet even the marble is not enough. All around the great central hall, beneath the immense dome, the lower walls are covered with rich reliefs, borrowed mostly from the flora that pushes itself out into numberless forms beneath this ever-shining sun. The lotus plays the most important part. Between the central hall and the main outer wall there is a broad way by which you go entirely around the interior building. The inmost sanctuary, where the two great ornamental tombs rest, is shut off from the external walls by a wide way, and then by intervening screens of finely polished marble. No light falls from the dome, and all the light which comes into the burial place is through these screens and small openings, which chasten the glare and make you feel that you are in a place where the voice should only whisper, and the feet should take only slow and gentle steps. It would appear as if there is just the measure of light which is needed to produce the most subdued and softened effect.

So far all is marble. We have seen the rich reliefs all around the lower walls, where the vine and the lotus are most prominent.

But what about all the rest? If the whole building is of stainless marble and you can find no wood or brass, there must be a coldness to this picture. The way to get rid of this difficulty was half performed when the sharp angles were cut off. You can not find one anywhere. Whenever you suppose you would come around to something abrupt, you are disappointed. The very spot where the harshness would begin has been chosen to prevent it. There is a curve, a fanciful turn in another direction, a willowy drooping perhaps anything to take away the keen edge of monotony and coldness. Yet even a new turn to things is hardly enough. This would go far; but there must be something more, and richer, to ward off all possible danger.

Here is where the coloring comes in—the letting of the choicest foreign stones into this bed of the purest marble. You see this on all the outer walls of the Taj. These stones are thrust into the exterior walls with such profusion, such a wealth and waste, that one wonders why the display. But when you come to look at them as a whole and see the design, or as ladies would say, the "pattern," there is not one too many. You could not spare a single bud from a rose or a leaf from a lily. These outer mosaics are all in keeping with the breadth and plentitude of the out-lying nature. They fall in with the palm, the fig, the cypress, and the peepul in the garden. They are like those great roses that now grow all about the spot where the body of the empress rested through the years while her mausoleum was building.

But let us go within, where everything grows richer. The lattice of marble, which as a wall surrounds the two ornamental tombs, would be as chill as frost-work were it not for the brightening of its surface by the letting in of this world of botanic stones. Nothing known to the flora of Ceylon or India seems to have been forgotten. Those rarer plants which Baron Van Reede found out and put into the twelve great folio volumes of his "*Hortus Indus Malabaricus*," are here reproduced in the stones of corresponding colors. Look as closely as you may, you can hardly tell

where the lines between the stones are, so minute is the workmanship, so deft the hand. All up the walls, in all the recesses, over all the doors, away up the posts of the enclosing screen of marble, over the archway by which you enter to the tombs, and then all along the tombs, from top to bottom, there run these luxuriant mosaics, until you are lost in the very glare of their splendor. The stones are not over-minute like the Roman mosaic, nor are they too large like the Florentine. They are midway, and as to color they simply reproduce faithfully the wild irregularity of wanton nature. There is no sparing of labor. If a violet needed ten stones to give it the highest effect, the ten would be there. My friends, Prof. Foote and the Rev. Mr. Fox, and myself counted in one rose and its stem thirty-one separate precious stones. Here was a shading which was marvelous. It seemed that even individual stones had shading. But no; the variety of color came from new stones. Each stone had a color of its own, and to produce another one there was a new stone let in.

One gets weary in a short time, and it does not answer well to hurry, or to try to see much at a time. My three visits had been well timed. The first was in the morning, when I was fresh and had read the descriptions and was ready for the original. I went all over the garden; to the first tomb of the empress; into the crypt, and stood beside where her dust now lies; to the main space where, right above the real tomb the ornamental one is built; and all around the interior, and counted the colors of the foreign stones, and saw their fine work and the precious quality of the stone which was worthy of the work. Then I climbed to the top of one of the minarets and saw the Jumna below, and its long sweep into the far distance toward the Ganges; and looked down upon the great marble bulb which goes by the name of a dome, with its little waiting domes which stand about it, and then at the garden, the gateway, and the mosques at either side of the marble terrace. The verdure and bloom of the garden contrasted wonderfully with the glare of the marble world. The sun was in his full splendor. There was not a fleck of cloud. You could not rest your eye a minute upon either dome or on one of the supporting minarets, without being dazzled. So soon, however, as I looked at the garden and then at the purple stream of water that sang its way beneath the palms through the whole length of the garden, my eyes were rested for another survey.

My second visit to the Taj was in the twilight, when the voices outside were calming down, and the shadows were everywhere deepening. The fretted ceiling in the great exterior niches caught up the humors of the setting sun, and repeated them in their own recesses. No two were alike. There was variety everywhere. The interior great hall was as calm as the grave itself. The colors of the inlaid stone gave a friendliness and gentleness to the marble which made it something else than nature's densest frost. The long shadows of the minarets, falling like bars of lead across the white terrace of marble and reaching far out on the sides, gave a certain weird aspect to the whole, which one would little suspect until he had seen it for himself. The garden took on its darkest shades, for there was no moon.

The superintendent of the whole place took me about and showed me now one object of interest and now another which I had not seen before. Among other things he brought me to the oldest tree in the garden, which had stood there many a long year before Shah Jehân was born, or the father of his beautiful empress had set out from his Persian

home to come down to India, to join his humble fortune with the Mogul rulers of the eastern world.

With these two visits I expected to see no more of the Taj. I then went northwest into the Punjab, and it so happened that I could conveniently stop on my return, and again be a guest at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Wilson, and hold a service in our church in the city. The moonlight nights of late January were now upon us. "Would you not like to see the Taj by moonlight?" said Dr. Wilson. He knew very well what I would say.

The moon was at the full. The perfumes of the garden filled the air, and the shadows of palms and ferns gave relief to the pearly whiteness of the scene. The stream which flowed through the garden seemed of molten silver, and we walked along its margin, and watched the play of its little ripples with rare delight. We were the only visitors, and that dead silence reigned which pervades all eastern countries immediately after nightfall. As we walked up to the great marble terrace on which the Taj stands, the scene was one of indescribable grandeur. The view by day, wonderful as it is, is far from repeated at night. Each time has its own way of revealing the Taj. The dome seems higher at night, as if a part of the very firmament and in living companionship with the moon and stars. The four slender and richly carved minarets appear as stairways up to the cloudy realm. The Jumna appeared of wider and swifter flow; its surface was serene, and it laved either bank so gently that the current could hardly be heard. No insects made chorus. The place was of dreadful, but grand, silence.

The walls now shot out their splendor from the inlaid stones of varied hues and fabulous price. These many colored stones, thrown into vine and fruit and flower by the artist's skill, and into texts from the Koran, and climbing in delicate shapes up and about the vast building, fairly blazed in the white moonlight. At certain angles the sight was dazzling even to pain.

But within, the view was still more bewildering. The torch-lights shone through the marble lattice, and showed the pattern as the day could not. The goldstone and other precious stones which ornamented the enclosure of the mausoleum, appeared with more distinction of color and finish of workmanship than at either of the other times I had seen them. It was a garden of cold splendor in stone. Dr. Wilson had a plan which I did not know before—that after we had walked around in the Taj awhile with torches we should see the whole ablaze with Bengal lights. Suddenly they were let off, and the scene was totally changed. There was nothing that looked the same. That marvelous stone lattice with its embroidery of precious stones, had again changed hue and effect. The walls swept on in graceful curves, and fairly lost themselves in the intense glow of the light. The marble reliefs, such as the palm and the lotus, stood out in such clear and shining outlines as to make one think for the moment that they were not supported by any background. Then as a fitting completion of the view the dome rose above all this varied beauty in a firm and solid sweep, and the Bengal light threw up its force to the very topmost point and illuminated every block of the spotless marble.

The charm lasted quite long enough. It was an overpowering effort, and called one into new sensations. We walked out of the Taj, down the steps, through the garden, and under the great gateway. Soon we were out of reach of the perfumes and splendor of the world's greatest tomb, and its finest tribute in stone to a woman's love and memory.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

BY HON. FRANCIS WHARTON.

WAR.—CONTINUED.

Contraband, or contraband of war, are articles which, though it is not a breach of neutrality to sell to belligerents, may yet, if they are caught by a belligerent in a place where he has jurisdiction, be subjected to confiscation. As to what constitutes contraband of war the controversies have been frequent and animated, belligerents seeking to expand the definition, so as to cripple their antagonists the more effectually, neutrals to contract the definition, so as to diminish the area of contraband. In the wars that followed the first French revolution, Great Britain was the advocate of a definition that included in the terms almost everything that was necessary to an enemy's sustenance, while the United States was the most consistent antagonist of this enlargement of the category. At present, however, we may regard contraband as restricted to the following articles:—

Munition of war, including whatever may be used as weapons or instruments of warfare.

Provisions to a blockaded port or besieged city, which without such provisions would be compelled to surrender earlier than could otherwise be looked for. But provisions for the support of the general population of a belligerent nation cannot be regarded as contraband.

Coal for the supply of an enemy's armed steamer, but not coal for the supply of family or business use in a belligerent population.

Horses for military use.

Boats to be turned into armed vessels.

Military dispatches, or dispatches relating to the carrying on of war.

Bearers of such dispatches, cognizant of their character.

It was on this ground that the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, elsewhere adverted to, was justified by Mr. Seward. The objection to Commodore Wilkes' course was not in holding that bearers of dispatches from a belligerent could be seized as contraband, but in holding that the question, whether the case was one proper for such seizure, was to be determined by the captor. It was a case to be determined by a prize-court, to which the *Trent* should have been taken, and by which the question of contraband should have been determined. For it is easy to conceive of dispatches from a belligerent to a neutral, which would be dispatches in the interest of peace and not of war, and which would not, therefore, be contraband.

When a neutral vessel, therefore, alleged to contain contraband is seized, it should be taken into a prize-court, unless in cases of necessity or in cases not admitting of any doubt. Whether the neutral vessel should be confiscated for complicity in the contraband adventure should always, except in cases where such complicity is admitted or proved beyond any doubt, be submitted to a prize-court.

BLOCKADE.

Blockade, also, is a right which arises exclusively in times of war. A belligerent is entitled by placing an adequate force before an enemy's port to shut that port off from the access of shipping of all kinds. As to blockade there have been two extreme antagonistic opinions: On the one side it was maintained by both France and England during the Napoleonic wars, that a decree declaring an enemy's ports closed was to be regarded as internationally ef-

fective, and to subject all neutral vessels approaching such port to confiscation. On the other side it has been maintained by several advanced advocates of neutral rights, that no blockade is entitled to international respect unless the blockaded port is so hermetically closed as to prevent ingress under any circumstances. The true view into which sound opinion has gradually settled, is that a blockade, to enable it to be regarded by neutrals as subjecting their vessels to capture should they attempt to run it, must be so effectual as to close the blockaded port to approach, as a rule, but that it need not operate as a perfect closure; occasional dispersal of the blockading squadron by a storm, or occasional penetration of the blockade by skillful blockade runners under peculiarly favorable circumstances, not operating to dissolve the blockade. And it is generally agreed that a mere paper blockade, even decreed in the shape of a closure of ports, by the titular sovereign of such ports, has no validity as against foreign nations unless the ports are at the time in the possession of the sovereign issuing the decree.

It is also generally agreed that to expose a vessel attempting to enter a blockaded port to forfeiture, she must have notice of the blockade, or her government must have such notice. But this notice need not be specific. It may be inferred from all the circumstances of the case.

INTERVENTION WITH FOREIGN SOVEREIGNTIES.

The key-note of our relation to foreign sovereignties is to be found in President Washington's farewell address, in which he advises with great solemnity an abstinence from all interference with foreign political systems. The same position was taken in President Jefferson's inaugural address, where he declares it to be our policy in foreign affairs to avoid all "entangling alliances." In the following extracts from letters heretofore unpublished, from some of our leading statesmen, the reasons and limitations of this position are set forth far more ably than they could be by myself.

"The President desires that you should not identify yourself with the feelings or objects of either of the contending parties. It is the ancient and well settled policy of this government not to interfere with the internal concerns of any foreign country. However deeply the President might regret changes in the governments of the neighboring American states, which he might deem inconsistent with those free and liberal principles which lie at the foundation of our own, he would not, on that account, advise or countenance a departure from this policy."—*Mr. Van Buren, Sec. of State, to Mr. Moore, June 9, 1829. (MSS. Instruc. Am. States.)*

"Before this reaches you the election in France will be over; and if, as is probable, a decided majority of the people should be found to support the President, the course of duty for you will become plain. From President Washington's time down to the present day, it has been a principle always acknowledged by the United States, that every nation possesses a right to govern itself according to its own will, to change its institutions at discretion, and to transact its business through whatever agents it may think proper to employ. This cardinal point in our policy has been strongly illustrated by recognizing the many forms of political power which have been successively adopted in France in the series of revolutions with which that country has been visited. Throughout all these changes the government of

the United States has conducted itself in strict conformity to the original principles adopted by Washington, and made known to our diplomatic agents abroad and to the nations of the world by Mr. Jefferson's letter to Gouverneur Morris, of the 12th of March, 1793; and if the French people have now, substantially, made another change, we have no choice but to acknowledge that also; and as the diplomatic representative of your country in France, you will act as your predecessors have acted and conform to what appears to be settled national authority. And, while we deeply regret the overthrow of popular institutions, yet our ancient ally has still our good wishes for her prosperity and happiness, and we are bound to leave to her the choice of means for the promotion of those ends.—*Mr. Webster, Sec. of State, to Mr. Rives, Jan. 12, 1852. (MSS. Instruc. France.)*

"Among the oldest traditions of the Federal Government is an aversion to political alliances with European powers. In his memorable farewell address President Washington says: 'The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign relations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.' President Jefferson in his inaugural address, in 1801, warned the country against 'entangling alliances.' This expression, now become proverbial, was unquestionably used by Mr. Jefferson in reference to the alliance with France in 1778, an alliance at that time of incalculable benefit to the United States, but which in less than twenty years came near involving us in the wars of the French Revolution, and laid the foundation of heavy claims upon Congress, not extinguished to the present day. It is a significant coincidence, that the particular provision of the alliance which occasioned these evils was that under which France called upon us to aid her in defending her West Indian possessions against England. Nothing less than the unbounded influence of Washington rescued the Union from the perils of that crisis, and preserved our neutrality."—*Mr. Everett, Sec. of State, to Mr. Sartiges, Dec. 1, 1852. (MSS. Notes France.)*

"Just now Rome is the seat of profound ecclesiastical and political anxieties, which, more or less, affect all the nations of Europe. The Holy Father claims immunity for the temporal power he exercises, as a right incident to an ecclesiastical authority which is generally respected by the European states.

"On the other hand, some of those states, with large masses in other states, assert that the temporal power is without any religious sanction, is unnecessary and pernicious. I have stated the question merely for the purpose of enabling myself to give you the President's views of what will be your duty with regard to it. That duty is to forbear altogether from taking any part in the controversy. The reasons for this forbearance are three: first, that so far as spiritual or ecclesiastical matters enter into the question they are beyond your province, for you are a political representative only; second, so far as it is a question affecting the Roman States, it is a domestic one, and we are a foreign nation; third, so far as it is a political question merely, it is at the same time purely an European one, and you are an American Minister, bound to avoid all entangling connection with the politics of that continent.

"This line of conduct will nevertheless allow you to express, and you are therefore instructed to express, to His Holiness the assurances of the best wishes of the government and of the people of the United States for his health and happiness, and for the safety and prosperity and happiness of the Roman people."—*Mr. Seward, Sec. of State, to*

Mr. Blatchford, Sept. 27, 1862. (MSS. Instruc. Papal States.)

"Within the last three years it has seen an attempt at revolution in the ancient Kingdom of Poland, a successful revolution in what was New Granada but now is Colombia, a war between France and Mexico, a civil war in Venezuela, a war between three allied Spanish-American Republics and Salvador, and a war between Colombia and Ecuador. It now sees a probability of a war between Denmark and Germany. In regard to such of these conflicts as have actually occurred, the United States have pursued the same policy, attended by the same measure of reserve, that they have thus far followed in regard to the civil war in Santo Domingo. It is by this policy that the United States equally avoid throwing themselves across the way of human progress, or lending encouragement to factious revolutions. Pursuing this course, the United States leave to the government and people of every foreign state the exclusive settlement of their own affairs and the exclusive enjoyment of their own institutions. Whatever may be thought by other nations of this policy, it seems to the undersigned to be in strict conformity with those prudential principles of international law—that nations are equal in their independence and sovereignty, and that each individual state is bound to do unto all other states just what it reasonably expects those states to do unto itself."—*Mr. Seward, Sec. of State, to Mr. Tassara, Feb. 3, 1864. (MSS. Notes Spain.)*

There are, however, certain exceptions to this position which will now be noted.

Protection to citizens abroad. When the person or property of a citizen of the United States, or of a person there domiciled, is assailed or injured in a foreign country, he is entitled, as we shall see, to obtain for his vindication and indemnity the interposition of the department of state.

Agencies to enquire as to political revolutions in foreign states. This is a very extreme procedure on the part of a government, and can only be justified by extreme conditions. We have two illustrations of such actions, however, in our history. The first was in President's Monroe's first administration, when he sent a special mission of investigation to the South American colonies then engaged in insurrection against Spain, but not yet acknowledged as sovereign states. The other was in the short administration of President Taylor, during which Mr. A. D. Mann was sent to Hungary for the purpose of enquiring as to the probability of the Hungarian insurrection under Kossuth achieving success. Mr. Mann never reached Hungary, as the insurrection had been suppressed before his arrival; but the action of the government in sending him having been denounced by Mr. Hülsemann, in a note to Mr. Webster, who was Secretary under President Fillmore, was sustained by Mr. Webster in a celebrated letter, in the composition of which he was aided by Mr. Everett, and which is now to be found in the sixth volume of Mr. Webster's works.

Mediation is not regarded as militating against the rule as above expressed; and offers on the part of the United States to mediate in international controversies in this country have not been uncommon. Russia, also, offered to mediate between Great Britain and the United States during the war of 1812; and it was through the mediation of Great Britain that the settlement was effected between the United States and France which, in General Jackson's first administration, secured the payment of France of the spoils of our commerce by Napoleon I.

Necessity. It was on the ground of necessity, as is elsewhere noticed in this article, that Great Britain excused the attack of the *Caroline* in a New York Harbor in the last year of Mr. Van Buren's administration. A similar excuse

was set up for the attack on buccaneers, already noticed by us, who had collected, at the beginning of Mr. Monroe's administration, in Amelia Island, then within Spanish jurisdiction, and at Galveston, within the same jurisdiction, to which the United States then made claim.

Intercession in certain extreme cases of political proscriptions may be mentioned as another exception to the rule before us. Of this a striking instance may be noticed in the intercession of our government to obtain the release of Lafayette, and later intercessions with Great Britain for the mitigation of the punishment inflicted on naturalized citizens of the United States charged with being concerned in political disturbances in Ireland.

The *Monroe doctrine*, as it called, may be also regarded as an exception to the rule. But this is not strictly correct since so far as, under the Monroe doctrine, there is any intervention, it is intervention to prevent intervention.

CITIZENSHIP.

I now proceed, in conclusion, to notice the relations of citizenship to the various questions we have been discussing.

Expatriation, I have first to observe, is now regarded as a universal right. There is no country that does not receive with certain limitations persons emigrating from abroad on conditions more or less stringent. There is no country that does not permit such emigration. And if any sovereign undertakes to impose conditions on the emigration of his subjects, these conditions will not be regarded as of extra-territorial force.

Naturalization is the mode by which a foreigner can be admitted to the privileges of citizenship. In some countries it is effected by sovereign decree. In the United States it is by statute, and as a rule requires five years' antecedent residence coupled with two years' prior declaration of intention; though there are exceptions in favor of soldiers and sailors, and under some peculiar circumstances, of the family of persons whose prior intention has been declared, but whose naturalization has not been perfected. Naturalization may be effected by any court of record, on proof duly made; and a judgment of naturalization, being a judgment of a court of record, cannot when the court has jurisdiction, be collaterally impeached, though, when it is made the basis of a claim in a foreign government, it will not be enforced if the department of state holds it to have been fraudulently obtained. A mere declaration of intention is not by itself an establishment of citizenship in its full technical sense, it being necessary for such purpose that the naturalization should be perfected.

Abandonment of citizenship may be affected either by express or by implied renunciation. Naturalization or re-naturalization in another country may be regarded as an express renunciation. But renunciation may be implied by a prolonged residence in another land with an intention of making it a final abode, coupled with an evasion of home cares and responsibilities. In some cases, this being the case with Germany, treaty stipulations have been entered into by us by which we agree that if a subject of such country is naturalized by us and then returns to his native land, then a two years' residence by him in such native land may be construed as indicating a renunciation of his ac-

quired or secondary citizenship. But this has been construed by us as giving merely a *prima facie* presumption, which yields to contrary proof when such is produced.

Naturalization does not relieve the person naturalized from liability for crimes committed in his native land prior to such naturalization; nor can he by such naturalization relieve himself from penalties for the evasion of military duty imposed on him before he left his native land. But he cannot be held liable in such land for failures to perform duties imposed on him after his emigration, and before a return to such land.

Children as a rule take the nationality of their parents. It is provided by constitution and statute in the United States that children born in it and subject to its jurisdiction are citizens of the United States. But they must, to produce this effect, be subject to its jurisdiction, and hence children born to foreigners when transiently visiting in the United States, are not for this reason citizens of the United States unless they should reside here and elect such citizenship when arriving at full age. And by an analogous limitation, children born abroad to citizens of the United States acquire their parents' nationality.

Married women take, on marriage, their husbands' nationality, and retain it as a rule during wedlock. For divorce purposes, however, a married woman may sue in a country other than that of her husband, in which she has acquired a distinct domicile.

Territorial cession produces change of nationality in persons remaining in the territory ceded. Thus after the cession of California to the United States, all residents who remained in that province ceased to be Mexicans and became citizens of the United States.

Revolution works the same effect. Hence subjects of Great Britain, who, after the Revolution, remained in the United States, became citizens of the United States, and of the particular state in which they lived.

Protection of government is given to all citizens of the United States when asked for the maintenance of the rights of citizenship, and to all persons domiciled in the United States for the maintenance of the rights of domicile.

Passports are certificates of citizenship granted to citizens of the United States by the Secretary of State, or by his chief diplomatic representative abroad. Passports are now rarely asked for unless for the purpose of adding freshness of verification to the naturalization papers of a naturalized citizen returning to his native land, or unless to enable a person traveling in semi-civilized or barbarous countries to call for special protection.

Undomiciled aliens, by the law of nations, have their distinctive though qualified rights. They are not usually compellable to military service, though they may in invasions be required to enlist in a municipal guard. Although their allegiance to their home sovereign has not been dissolved, they are subjected to a local allegiance, may be compelled to pay such taxes as are imposed upon aliens, and may be prosecuted for treason to the local sovereign. It is also within the power of the local sovereign, assenting to the settled rules of international law, to expel obnoxious aliens from his domains.

PEARL AND PEARLS.

BY OTIS T. MASON.

I had just read one of the many desponding magazine articles of our day, which measure human misery only by the amount of one's ill luck, and was thinking how none of this school of philosophers seems to have realized that one may lead a strong and beautiful life in spite of, and by means of, evil fortune, when two objects were placed in my hand which inspired this article. It is not my purpose to write a monograph upon pearls and pearl-divers, only to give a simple sketch and draw a practical lesson.

Pearl and pearls, singular and plural, have not the same application. All pearls are pearl, but not all pearl is in the form of pearls. In fact, there are two forms in which this precious substance is deposited and enters into human gratification,—mother-of-pearl, and pearls. Both of these are produced by mollusks, chiefly in the warmer seas. All shells are composed of carbonate of lime combined with a small portion of animal matter, protected on the outer side by an epidermis of horny tissue called conchiotine. Some shells, when broken, present a pearly or nacreous luster, others are porcelainous, fibrous, horny, glassy, etc. It is with the nacreous kind that we have now to deal.

Mother-of-pearl, seen in cutlery, buttons, toilet articles, furniture, *papier maché*, and recently in whole cleaned shells, is the inner laminae or scales of various molluscan shells, chiefly the *Meleagrina margaritifera*; but the *Haliotia*, or ear shell, so common on the California coast, and other species also largely contribute to our supply. These shells abound in the Asiatic shores fringing the Indian Ocean, the tropical portions of Polynesia, the Pacific coast of Mexico and Central America, and in certain localities of the West Indies.

The beautiful colors of mother-of-pearl were proved by Sir David Brewster to be caused by microscopic grooves on the surface of the nacre, and not to depend upon the chemical composition of the shell. These grooves Sir David likened to the "delicate texture of the skin at the top of an infant's finger," not exceeding, frequently, the one two-thousandth of an inch in width. Rays of light striking upon different parts of these tiny ridges and valleys are reflected, and by the interference of waves of different lengths, produce iridescent effects after the manner of Newton's rings, formed by the pressure of a lens upon a flat surface of glass. This same appearance has been counterfeited by ruling on steel and other metals lines of exquisite fineness as near together as possible.

In the use of mother-of-pearl for inlaying, the people of the far East excel. Vessels, furniture, and weapons, in which lacquer has been used to hold the minute bits of pearl, constitute some of the most attractive objects in our museums.

"Pearls of the ocean" are deposited by marine mollusks belonging to the genera *Avicula* and *Meleagrina*; fresh-water pearls, by the common river mussels, called *Naiades*, the most important of which is the European species *Margaritina margaritifera*. The ocean pearls, by far the more valuable, are taken at the long known and famous fisheries of the Persian Gulf and Ceylon, on the Coromandel coast, among the Indo-Pacific islands, Margarita Island in the West Indies, and on the coast of Panama and of California.

The story of the pearl-divers has often been told. In Ceylon the fishing is under government direction. Each

fishing boat has its rowers, five diving stones weighing about forty pounds each and attached to long ropes, and ten divers. The diving commences at sunrise and lasts until noon. At the firing of a signal gun the stone is swung over the side of the boat; the diver having a basket hung to his neck, puts his foot in a loop near the stone and is carried to the bottom. His companion on board holds the rope and watches the movements of the diver. The latter after filling his basket is drawn to the surface, having remained under water about a minute. When he becomes fatigued he takes his place in the boat and the companion becomes diver. As a protection against sharks a girdle is worn about the waist in which a few spindle shaped sticks of iron-tipped wood are thrust. If a shark approaches the diver, the latter skillfully inserts one of these sticks in the monster's mouth, rendering him harmless.

The excitement attending the opening of the oysters has all the fascination of gambling, a few fortunes being made and many lost in the enterprise.

I believe it was Linnæus who first announced that pearls are formed by the oyster around some foreign body intruded into the tissues or lodged between the mantle and the shell. This foreign body, becoming a source of irritation, is either soldered with nacreous matter to the shell, or the nacre is deposited in concentric layers around it. At any rate the king of Sweden, in 1757, is said to have conferred the order of knighthood upon Linnæus for an invention to induce artificially the formation of pearls by the fresh-water pearl mussel. It is not necessary that the intruder shall be a grain of sand. On the contrary, it is believed by distinguished conchologists that minute parasites and other living matter are usually the irritating cause.

Another method by which extraordinary pearl producing is stimulated, is this. All species of mollusks, whatever kind of shell they deposit, are the victims of boring parasites. When one of these sappers and miners has gone down so deep as to make his presence felt by the occupant of the shell, the latter commences to lay on fresh layers of nacre over the spot, giving rise to humps and ridges seen even in common oyster shells. Suffice it to say, extraordinary deposition of pearl is always stimulated by annoyance.

Mr. Dall tells us that the Buddhist monks of a monastery at Pu'sach'i-p'ang, in China, long ago discovered the habit of the *Dipsas plicatus* to cover intrusive objects under a sheet of nacre. The monks used to slip small stamped tin-foil images of Buddha between the mantle and the shell at the front end of the animal, which was then placed in a tank. In two or three months the images were coated with pearl, which fastened them to the inside of the shell, while the embossed features of the image stood out in relief. As many as twenty of these miraculous Buddhas were sometimes found on a single valve. These shells were sold to pious pilgrims as miraculous manifestations of Buddha.

Dr. Stearns has recently shown me two of the most curious examples of this habit of covering intruders with pearl, which have ever been discovered. Two Mexican naturalists about a year ago brought to Washington their entire collections for the purpose of having them accurately named. Many beautiful birds, shells, etc., revealed the natural resources of our southern neighbor, but nothing which they brought excited so much wonder as two shells. Once upon

a time two pearl oysters to whom these shells belonged opened their mouths, and into each one strayed a little fish, which the oyster was unable to expel. True to their instinct they proceeded to cover their guests with pearl, preserving their shape even to the rays of the fins. The shells present the appearance of mother-of-pearl plates on each of which lies a fish concealed beneath a veil of nacre.

"The kingdom of heaven is likened unto a merchant-man seeking goodly pearls, who when he had found one pearl of great price went and sold all that he had and bought it." In 1574, Philip II. obtained a pearl from Margarita, off the Venezuela coast, which weighed two hundred fifty carats and was estimated at one hundred fifty thousand dollars. The Sultan, Solyman the Magnificent, in the sixteenth century presented to the Republic of Venice a pearl valued at two hundred thousand ducats. The Shah of Persia, in 1633, paid for a single pearl sixty-five thousand dollars. The most celebrated pearl now in Europe, called *La Pellegrina*, weighing ninety grains, is in the Zosima Museum, at Moscow; while the largest is that of Sir A. J. Beresford Hope, in Kensington Museum, London. It weighs three ounces and measures four and one half inches in circumference.

Now here is the sermon which these beautiful objects preach to me. Without doubt it is the normal function of the mantle, or thin, delicate membrane covering the vital parts of the pearl mollusks, to deposit nacre, just as it is the duty of a healthy and fortunate man to adorn and bless the world around him. But, it is when attacked by parasites

from without or when irritated by some inward annoyance or weakness that the animal does its best, beautifies its home, and secretes precious pearls. It is possible, then, in this world to beautify life through pain. This is the voice of Nature to us. By analogy, it is in homes of poverty, hours of temptation, frames racked by pain, lives undermined by misfortune and disappointment, that we should seek pearls of divine brilliancy, so perfected that any cutting or polishing or "any touch except that necessary to fasten them in their setting would be desecration." It may be objected that the oyster is not conscious of the beauty it is creating, but performing only a spontaneous action without design or effort. Surely, but are not all virtue and all goodness and all luster of character spontaneous effects of a life following its instincts. The man or the woman who acts strongly or beautifully to excite admiration, has missed the road which leads through the twelve gates of pearl. So far from discouragement this objection would lead us to believe that it is possible through the sanctified use of suffering to become the habitual, spontaneous, unconscious authors of lovely words and deeds. We may overlay the annoyances and attacks of life with precious deeds that will either hide them altogether or change their loathsomeness into positive beauty.

"And he carried me away in the spirit to a great and high mountain, and shewed me that great city, the holy Jerusalem, descending out of heaven from God. * * * And the twelve gates were twelve pearls; every several gate was of one pearl."

THE HORACE MANN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

BY ALICE C. JENNINGS.

Beneficent institutions, like reforms, generally owe their actual beginnings to a single person. The desire may be felt, the need realized, by many; but the institution must be founded by a brain wise to plan, and a hand bold to execute.

In the case of the Horace Mann School, which with a history of sixteen years now ranks as the oldest day-school for the deaf in this country, that hand and brain belonged to the Rev. Dexter S. King, a member of the school board of Boston and of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

The idea seems to have first entered his mind in 1868. He took great interest in the system just inaugurated by the Clarke Institution at Northampton, of instructing the deaf by articulation and lip-reading, instead of by signs and the manual alphabet. A public day-school in Boston, conducted on a similar plan, seemed to him both feasible and desirable. Through his influence steps were taken which led to the opening of the "Boston School for Deaf Mutes," Nov. 10, 1869, with ten pupils. Four years later, in 1873, the number had reached forty-seven, and in 1883 it had increased to eighty-four. The last report of the school, issued in Nov., 1885, states that in the previous June there were eighty-one pupils in attendance. The following nationalities have been represented in the school: American, English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, Austrian, Danish, African, and Indian.

As already stated, the plan of teaching adopted was that known as the "German method." More than twenty-five years previous, the working of this method in European schools had been carefully observed by a Massachusetts educator and philanthropist, the Hon. Horace Mann. In 1843 his report as secretary of the State Board of Education, described it and urged its adoption here. This result Mr.

Mann did not live to see, and when, eight years after the establishment of the Boston School, the question of changing its name came up, it seemed appropriate that it should be named for him. The appellation at first given, "School for Deaf-Mutes," seemed to many a misnomer, and was objected to by the pupils, one of whom remarked, "We are not mutes; we can talk." The adoption of its present name, May 8, 1877, was not only a recognition of Mr. Mann's early efforts for the education of the deaf, but was in accordance with the custom of associating the names of public men and distinguished educators with the city schools.

One of the special objects of the school has been to remove as far as possible the barriers which misfortune has raised between deaf children and those who hear. Misconceptions in regard to the deaf have long prevailed. Weakness of intellect and defective vocal organs have been considered as necessary concomitants of deafness. But in the majority of cases, whether their condition is congenital or the result of illness, the state of the brain is perfectly normal, and the vocal organs are uninjured. Deaf children do not speak simply because they do not hear. It is well known that when young children who have learned to talk suddenly become deaf, special care must be taken to preserve whatever speech has been acquired, or it will be lost entirely. This school meets the needs of such children. With a child born deaf the acquirement of speech may be more difficult, but it is never impossible. Other children lean to talk through imitation and repetition of the sounds they hear. Substitute the eye for the ear, and by the same process of repetition aided by touch, deaf children can learn to speak audibly and intelligibly.

A year or two after its establishment this school became the medium through which the system of "visible speech"

was introduced into the United States. In the spring of 1871 Mr. Alexander Graham Bell, son of the inventor of the system, spent two months in instructing the teachers and pupils. This course of lessons included a careful study of the vocal organs and of their positions in speaking, which has proved an invaluable aid in teaching articulation.

But, although this has always been made prominent, it is not allowed to interfere with mental culture. To quote from the regulations of the Horace Mann School: "This school is designed to give an elementary English education, but as a preparation for this it must first impart to its pupils, entering as deaf-mutes, the meaning and use of ordinary language." Dr. Ezra Palmer, in his report for 1877 as chairman of the committee, said: "Deaf children as a rule are well able to pursue a course of study similar to that prescribed for others in the public schools. The mental powers of both should be developed as far as possible by the same methods. But the starting-point in school education is not the same, and progress during the first years is necessarily slow, as the deaf child must spend five or six years in acquiring what the hearing child learns without effort before leaving the nursery."

Innumerable difficulties surround the deaf child; he does not even know the names of the objects he sees; he cannot express his wants in appropriate language; the simplest book has no meaning for him. To help a child in such a condition to acquire a ready use of language, and through that a knowledge of various branches of study, patience and perseverance of no ordinary kind are required. Both these qualities have been brought to the task in this school, and with marked success. "The first response of the little children to the instruction given," says the last report, "is always most encouraging. When they first catch thought through the spoken words, and give their brief verbal replies, the key to progress has been found; but then must follow the many repetitions that all children need, in order to fix ideas and their symbols in the memory. There must be great variety of presentation of the same points, to keep up interest and prevent monotony while the foundations of speech and knowledge are thoroughly laid."

But here comes in a great need. They have no books. The usual elementary readers and text-books are too difficult for the earliest instruction. The blind have a literature prepared especially for them, but the deaf have not, at least not to the needed extent. The teachers are obliged to write out lessons from day to day. These are often copied by the papyrograph, but this is never an adequate substitute for the printed page. If these children are to become familiar with literature, books should be placed before them as early and as constantly as possible. Next to the need of a new building for the school is the need of funds with which to put in proper form the lessons already prepared and in course of preparation.

The success achieved in spite of these difficulties is shown by an extract from the report of this school for 1882: "One class can now appreciate and enjoy any book that would interest hearing pupils of the same age; and other scholars have acquired a sufficient vocabulary to comprehend the language of ordinary text-books, with a little assistance from the teacher."

The sixteen years certainly reveal a steady growth, not only in intellectual, but also in moral and physical, directions. This is not due so much to the direct moral instruction as to the moral atmosphere which pervades the school. There is, too, an evident physical improvement. The regularity, varied occupations, cheerful surroundings, and frequent hints on matters of health and politeness are ele-

vating the children, especially the poorer ones as much, perhaps, as the moral and intellectual instruction. A true education should not only draw out all the powers of body, mind, and soul, but it should also give practical preparation for the duties of life. An objection often made to day-schools for the deaf, is that no industrial instruction is given; that when the pupils leave school nothing has been done toward an occupation which can give them support and independence. Coming, as many do, from indigent families, this is presented as a special disadvantage.

The Horace Mann School is not now open to this objection. Although sewing is the only branch regularly taught in the school, industrial training is secured for both boys and girls. Opportunities of this kind have been given for a few years only, and have grown from small beginnings; but they are constantly increasing in number and value. In 1881 a single pupil was admitted to the North End Industrial School; now, a large number of pupils are taught there—a part receiving instruction in printing, others in shoe-making, others in the working of wood, and the largest number in clay-modeling. There is thus a chance, not only to develop powers of practical usefulness, but to bring out latent artistic taste.

In the Manual Training School a number of boys receive instruction in the same classes with pupils from the other public schools of the city. Going, the other day, into the Boston School Kitchen No. 1, in Tennyson St., we found the Horace Mann School placed on the printed list of classes for 1885-6. Girls from this school and from others were together receiving a lesson in the first course in cookery. An observer, watching the first class of deaf girls who entered the cooking school in 1880, remarked: "From their appearance one would have thought that they possessed every sense which Nature can bestow."

These first lessons in cookery were the beginning of outside instruction for girls. That of boys came a little later. During 1882 and 1883 several boys were instructed at the School of Mechanic Arts, in the Institute of Technology, Prof. Ordway having arranged for their admission to regular classes. The tuition of three of these boys was paid from a fund placed at the disposal of the principal by Prof. A. Graham Bell, of telephone fame, the constant friend and benefactor of the school. The success and interest of these boys in their work was most gratifying. The writer well remembers the pleasure of one, as he brought into the principal's office his first table.

Something has also been done for the younger pupils. In 1880 through the kindness of a lady, widely known for wealth and wise benevolence, apparatus was provided for a course of "kitchen garden" lessons, in which a class of twenty-four girls received instruction in miniature house-keeping.

The practical value of this training is proved by reports from pupils who having left school are engaged in various occupations. "One young man, now a farmer, writes that he has done many things on the farm for which carpenters are usually employed. Two other boys have at different times worked with carpenters; and others through their acquired skill in the use of tools, have rendered efficient aid in their homes." Generally speaking, pupils who sought it have found regular employment with fair wages, on leaving school, even without preparatory training.

This sketch would be incomplete without reference to the many friends of the school. Mr. King, the earliest of all, was spared only to see its beginning. Yet, during the two years before his death, he was a daily visitor. The older pupils still remember his erect form and benignant face, and cherish his memory.

Dr. Ira Allen and Dr. Geo. F. Bigelow were also devoted friends of the school in its infancy, and the former was especially active in securing better accommodations for it. Dr. Ezra Palmer and Dr. Thomas Brewer each served as chairman of its committee, and took strong and cordial interest in its work. All these, with the exception of Dr. Bigelow, have since been removed by death.

About ten years ago when the system of supervision was established for the Boston Schools, Miss Lucretia Crocker became a member of the Board of Supervisors, and has since been the special supervisor of this school. Not only has she shown a ready appreciation of every need and an untiring interest in the daily work of the school, but the pupils owe to her thoughtfulness many advantages outside of the regular routine. Another lady who has shown great kindness is Mrs. Horace Mann. She has given the school her personal interest, beside presenting it with minerals and other specimens for the cabinet, and also a bust of Laura Bridgman.

Various other friends have shown their interest by donations of money and clothing, as well as by their expressions of appreciation and sympathy. Among these are many of the parents, who express orally and by letter their gratitude for the benefit received by their children. A recent communication says: "We always encourage Bertha to talk to us, but our efforts seem like nothing in comparison with what her teacher has done and is still doing for her." Another, the mother of a child who was brought to the school with scarcely any speech, writes: "I want to tell you of the wonderful improvement Mamie has made under your care, and of the comfort to us that we are not obliged to use any signs whatever in communicating with her. I noticed and appreciated it more during her vacation; for her tongue seemed to be let loose. She asked so many questions about everybody and everything she saw. Our friends were astonished at the great change in her."

These letters show the advantage, to very young children of beginning study without giving up home influences. They are constantly incited to use in familiar home-intercourse the speech acquired in school. They learn to be useful in the house, self-reliant and careful in the street. In short, they grow up naturally as a part of the family and the community.

It is a significant fact that out of this school two other day-schools have grown—one in Portland, Maine, and the other in Providence, Rhode Island. Children from these cities had been for sometime members of the Boston school, and their parents, wishing to have schools of a similar character near their homes, successfully petitioned, with the aid of influential citizens, for their establishment. It is probably due to these successful experiments in the East, that the West is trying the same plan. The legislature of Wisconsin has already passed a law, providing for the establishment of day-schools for the deaf as a part of the public school system.

The school has now been in existence long enough to show somewhat of its influence upon the subsequent lives of its pupils. Its value is not fully realized, either by the scholars themselves or by their friends, during the period of attendance. But afterward when the work of life is begun, it is found that habits have been formed and inspiration gained, the importance of which can hardly be estimated.

We have in mind six girls, members of the school for longer or shorter periods, all of whom lost hearing before the age of ten, from scarlet fever. They all had more or less instruction before entering the school, and their training while there not only added to their stock of knowledge, but gave shape and system to what they already knew. Each of these girls has an interesting history.

Three of them have been members of the society to encourage studies at home, and three are now earnest Chautauquans. Her taste for drawing led one of the former to resign literature for art. The first took a course of lessons at the academy in her native town, and then entered the Boston Art Museum for the four years' course. Another, of unusual maturity, pursued the study of American history, and one of her essays was accepted for the annual meeting of the Home Society in 1882. She writes occasionally for the press, and her poems show great beauty of sentiment and skill in versification. She is already known to New England Chautauquans as their class-poet for 1886.

Another member of this year's class also began with the Home Society, taking three branches and furnishing one of the accepted essays for the annual meeting of 1880. In that year she was invited by the secretary of the society to take charge of a special department for deaf students. During the six years she has guided the studies of a large number of young ladies, several of whom were not deaf. Three years ago she resumed her place as a student in the society, joining the Shakspeare section. For some time she has written occasionally for the press, and a small volume of her poems has received kind notice.

A fourth, now one of the "Pansies," has also shown decided literary tastes. She has been a contributor to the *Wide Awake*, and various other juvenile periodicals, and has received substantial pecuniary returns for her articles.

A fifth, whose home is very secluded, has just become a member of the Chautauqua Town and Country Club, and avows her determination to persevere in spite of almost insurmountable difficulties.

The last one, having lost both her parents since leaving school, has been compelled to take an independent position. Traveling alone, making purchases unassisted, taking an active part in church and social enterprises, serving on committees, etc., she has enjoyed life, and found her misfortune only a slight drawback.

These instances show that deafness need not be a barrier in the usual relations and duties of life. Nay, sometimes it is even a help. A former pupil of the Horace Mann School writes: "I believe firmly that my other senses are more acute, and that my mental faculties work more efficiently than they would if I were not deaf. It is a natural law that power is never lost, never wasted, only changed in form. The power not expended in hearing may be used in other directions, if the individual so wills." The same pupil says: "It has been my aim to act in the spirit of Henry Fawcett, a prominent Englishman, who became blind in boyhood. Long afterward he said, 'I determined that my life should go on just as if I saw. Not a plan, pursuit, or even amusement has been given up.' So I have tried, and am daily trying to have my life go on just as though I heard. I attend church, go to concerts and lectures, and enter all kinds of society, just as others do. 'But you cannot hear the music,' says some one. Well, no matter, I can imagine it; and I can see the performance, catch the inspiration of mingling with masses of people, and go home as much refreshed as any one."

The pupils now in the school are making steady progress. "It may be claimed," says the report, "that the beginnings with the little ones were never more successful than last year, and that the progress of the oldest classes was never more evident. Every added year of experience brings greater ability on the part of the principal to direct the instruction, and greater skill on the part of the teacher to carry out the working plans in the various classes."

But the school is fast outgrowing the accommodations

occupied for the last ten years, and which, though a great improvement on former rooms, were never wholly satisfactory. The building, at 63 Warrenton St., is situated in a crowded portion of the city. The street on which it fronts is narrow, and it is enclosed on the other sides. No school-house thus surrounded can receive sufficient air and sunlight. A yard large enough to give the pupils out-of-door exercise is an impossibility.

We are glad to say that this great need seems now likely to be met. "By an Act of the Massachusetts Legislature, approved April 29, 1885, the Commonwealth granted to the city of Boston the right to use a valuable lot of land on

Newbury St., for the purpose of erecting and maintaining thereon a school building for the use of the Horace Mann School."

Steps have already been taken by the city council toward making an appropriation for the new building. When this shall be finished we may hope that the influence of the school will be still more widely felt.

Founded through the energy and perseverance of a single man; guided, from first to last, by a faithful and intelligent principal; carried on by earnest and ingenious teachers; it seems fairly to deserve its place among the many useful and beneficent institutions of Boston.

HEAVEN - LIT.

BY SALLY CAMPBELL.

I came once to a little stream,
Which smiling in my eyes,
Reflected from its happy heart
The radiant summer skies.

And when the trees their lengthened shade
Across its sunlight threw,
Still from the darkened depths I caught
The gleam of Heaven's blue.

Oh could I thus through sun and shade
Bear always on my way
Heaven's beauty, shining more and more
Unto the perfect day.

METEORITES.

BY M. A. DAUBRÉE.

Translated for THE CHAUTAUQUAN, from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

Up to the second half of this century imagination alone had tried to discover the nature of the stars without number, which are found in the vast regions of space. Science has recently undertaken to substitute in place of these premature hypotheses, more exact ideas. In spite of the inconceivable distances which separate us from them, man has been able, by the aid of spectrum analyses, to make chemical investigations of the sun, the comets, stars, and nebulae. This stands as one of the greatest conquests of this age, already so prolific of great discoveries.

It is possible for us, however, to arrive at results more precise regarding the falling bodies whose debris are from time to time stranded upon the earth. If we have not the means of going to them, they come to us, true messengers from on high, destined to satisfy our legitimate curiosity. These fragments of cosmical bodies lend themselves to most intimate examinations, and lead to important inductions. Their study touches the fundamental questions of the physical history of the universe.

From antiquity the sudden apparition of solid illuminated bodies in the atmosphere, the rapidity and the noise of their fall, have struck with astonishment, often with stupor and fright, those who witnessed them. During the superstitious ages they were thought to portend some great event, favorable to those in whose country they fell. They were consequently looked upon with great veneration, and were preserved with the utmost care.

These bodies, which have been called meteorites or aerolites, offer not only interest in regard to their origin and the cause which makes them suddenly appear upon our planet, but also regarding their constitution. The minds of philosophers of all ages have been occupied with

questions concerning them. Anaxagoras, of Greece, imagined "all the celestial bodies to be fragments of rocks which the air by the force of its gyratory motion had snatched up from the terrestrial globe, heated, and transformed into stars." Others thought the sky was a solid vault composed of large stones which the rapidity of the circular motion held far away from the earth, upon which they would fall if the movement should ever be in the least varied. Diogenes of Apollonia, had by singular clearness of vision approached as closely to the modern theory concerning these bodies as the knowledge of his times would permit. He held that "among the visible stars there are also those that are invisible, and that the latter often fall to the earth, taking fire during the passage, and being extinguished when they strike."

It is not yet certainly known from what regions in celestial spaces meteorites originate, nor what routes they follow before the action of gravity causes them to fall to the earth. But the most plausible theory is that upheld by Chladni, the great German scientist, who died in 1827. He supposes that there are myriads of invisible bodies greatly varying in size, revolving about the sun. These would remain entirely unknown to us, were it not that their orbits become sometimes entangled with that of the earth, and the bodies come so close to the latter, that by force of attraction they are drawn past the neutral point,—that is, the point where the bodies are equally attracted by the sun and our satellite, and they then fall to the earth.

These falls occur with great frequency, not only in the most diverse regions of the globe, but in every season and at all hours. Moreover they come from all directions. The appearances which precede and accompany the fiery shower

present a general character which is reproduced with constancy at each apparition, and proves in an incontestable manner that the origin of the bodies is foreign to our earth, even when their nature offers no such proof. At first there is seen a ball of fire whose light is bright enough to completely illumine the atmosphere when it occurs at night, and if in the day time, to be plainly seen at noon. As it approaches, its dimensions apparently increase. It describes a trajectory whose incandescence sometimes permits it to be seen for a great distance, and which is slightly inclined to the horizon. After a passage of greater or less length the burning body explodes with a noise which has been compared to that of thunder. Sometimes it is violent enough to shake houses after the manner of an earthquake. Following these preludes, the observer who finds himself in a suitable place may hear a whistling sound, like that produced by bullets and bombs, caused by the passage through the air of the solid masses from the exploded bolides, or balls of fire.

The height at which these burning bodies begin to shine has been many times estimated, and averages about forty miles, which would be in the extremely rarefied regions of the atmosphere. The explosion is due to the resistance offered by the air and the great heat consequently engendered. The velocity of their movement before, and even after, explosion is so great that it surpasses anything that is known on the earth, another feature proving their cosmical origin. They fall with a speed many times greater than that of a cannon ball.

After preliminaries of such intense light and noise it is not without surprise that one learns how few, comparatively, of these bodies are ever found. The cases are exceptional in which even in thickly populated countries they can be discovered in the midst of the soil and vegetation which ordinarily conceal them. It is an illusion which leads the observer to think always that they fall very near him; so he seeks for them in vain. Beside, according to all probability three fourths of them are swallowed up in the sea.

The number of stones from a single fall is extremely variable; often there is picked up only a single one; sometimes several; and in certain cases hundreds and even thousands will be distributed over surfaces several acres or even miles in extent. The fall which occurred in Hungary, in 1866, furnished about a thousand of them, and that at Aigle, France, in 1803, three thousand. On January 30, 1868, there fell in Poland a still more numerous shower of stones, of which nine hundred were placed in the museum.

Among the largest meteoric stones on record is the one which fell at Santa Catharina, in Brazil, in 1875, weighing about twenty-five tons. Four hundred sixty-seven years before the Christian era, an illuminated body fell upon the Thracian Chersonese, a full account of which has been transmitted by the *Parian Chronicle*—that celebrated inscription engraved upon a block of marble which was discovered at Paros in 1627, and which contained chronological records of Greece from 1582 to 264 B. C. According to Pliny this meteorite was large as a double mill-stone and as heavy as a loaded wagon. There is one in the museum at Copenhagen which weighs ten tons. An iron meteorite fell in Mexico weighing about two thousand pounds. Those as heavy as five hundred pounds are rarely found, indeed one hundred pounds is not often passed. None of those picked up at Aigle weighed over twenty pounds, while the smallest did not reach one fourth of an ounce. Thanks to a fall of snow, a number of extremely small ones were picked up, January 1, 1869, in Upsal, Sweden, many of them being only a fraction of an ounce in weight. These small grains, it is necessary to

state, are not fragments broken off from a larger piece by the concussion with the soil. Each constitutes a complete meteorite since it is entirely enveloped in a burnt crust.

This blackened outside is an absolutely general characteristic of all meteorites. It is nearly always compact, and glistens like enamel upon some of the particularly fusible types, and does not exceed one thirtieth of an inch in thickness. It is a permanent witness of the high temperature which has enveloped them for a few instants.

At the moment of their arrival upon the soil they are no longer incandescent, but are so heated that no one can touch them. This heat, however, is limited to the outside surface; in the interior they are extremely cold. When, at a fall which occurred in India, in 1860, the spectators hastened to break open some of the particularly burning hot on the exterior, they were greatly surprised to find ice within their cavities. It was a veritable reproduction on an immense scale of the *fried ice* of the Chinese cooks. This contrast between the central part, which still preserves the intense cold of the interstellar spaces, and the outside, which but an instant before presented the appearance of a burning mass, is easily explained by the feeble conductivity of stony substances, and the short time during which they were subjected to such heat.

Nothing is more striking in their exterior form than a general aspect showing that they are parts of a broken body. Hundreds of stones from a single fall have been compared, and all offered the same polyhedral forms. Beside the fragmentary form there is on the surface of meteorites a trait not less characteristic, which remains also as a witness of the violent mechanical action which the compression of the air causes. These are impressions such as might be compared to those caused by the imprint of fingers upon soft dough. In the midst of the compressed air the meteorite is placed in the same conditions as if, being itself at rest, it was submitted to the shock of an explosion of powder or dynamite. Grains of powder which often fall from the mouth of a cannon, being extinguished as soon as they reach the air, offer a surface profusely creased, representing closely that of meteorites.

The first fact made known by a chemical analysis of meteorites is that they have never brought to the globe any new substance. They have been found to contain iron, silicon, oxygen, magnesium, nickel, sulphur, phosphorus, and carbon. They are divided into two principal groups, the stony and metallic meteorites, and these are subdivided into several classes according to the elements contained, and to the manner of combination.

Scientists have clearly pointed out the analogy existing between the chemical action of meteorites and that within the deeper regions of our own globe. It has been shown that any mineral generally recalls the precise manner of the circumstances which have given it birth, that is to say, each relates its own story. Let us see then how reason assisted by experience is able to report to us even the formation of these stars of which we possess only fragments.

Silicon is a chemical agent whose energy becomes very marked in high temperatures; hence it is a characteristic element in the numerous products of furnaces, such as glass, and the slag of forges, just as it is also of the lava of volcanoes. All silicates, natural and artificial, denote an extremely high temperature at the time of their formation.

Let us suppose that silicon and the metals were not originally combined with oxygen as they are to-day, perhaps because these different bodies were not sufficiently near together in the primordial chaos, or perhaps because their temperature was not sufficiently elevated to permit them to enter into

combination. As soon as oxygen begins to act it unites itself to the elements for which it has a predominant affinity, pre-eminently to silicon and magnesium, then to iron and nickel. If the gas is not in excess it leaves a metallic residuum of the bodies least capable of being oxidized. Some iron and nickel ought, therefore, to remain sometimes in a free state, disseminated in the midst of stony silicates. And this is exactly what one observes in meteorites. Experiment also has confirmed this theory. Setting myself to work under just such conditions as have been described, I obtained an imitation, in all that was essential, of meteorites of a common type.

The simple oxidation of silicon sets forth an enormous quantity of heat, much more even than the combustion of carbon. In retorts which serve for the working of iron and steel it is sufficient to produce the refining of the metal without any addition of charcoal. To silicon is also due at the moment when it combines with oxygen the intense heat which has existed in our globe and in the stars equally formed of this element. On all sides, as far as human knowledge can reach, are shown the effects of an ancient and vast oxidation. Thus is explained simply and experimentally the existence of the common constituents ever present in most rock substances wherever found. It is in a manner a universal scoria.

Just as the forest shows in one glance of the eye the vege-

table life of all of its ages, the universe presents the stars in all phases of their existence. We have just seen that some are in a state of demolition, and that their debris is often precipitated upon others to which it remains attached. The numerous falls which have been noticed upon our globe warn us that the fact, far from being an exception, corresponds to a sort of habitual rule. According to all probability the sun represents to-day an original phase of our earth. Inversely, the latter foretells the future of the sun and many other celestial bodies now luminous. Between these two terms of the comparison man is permitted to catch glimpses here and there in the long chain of transformations taking place in the celestial bodies. According to this reasoning the constitution of meteorites teaches with greatest certainty that the bodies from which they come, how far so ever distant they may be, have a chemical history similar to that of the interior regions of our own globe. Thus while the exploration of the sky reveals to us millions of worlds above our solar system, our planet, small as it may be in comparison, presents us an example of the changes undergone by the stars, and an episode of the general history of the universe. Meteorites form as it were a treaty of union between the successive epochs of the earth,—the object of geology, and the constitution of the bodies of the skies—the aim of astronomy.

ORANGE CULTURE IN FLORIDA.

BY CHARLES M. SNYDER.

In the hummock lands of Florida the native orange groves are found. These were originally so dense that in some places it was almost impossible to make way through them. Some of the most profitable groves were made by thinning out these sour stumps and budding those remaining with the sweet orange. Those taken up are replanted on pine land, and budded. A natural grove in its wild state is a beautiful sight, as it is generally found in the heart of some heavily wooded section, where through the veils of hanging moss with which the trees are covered, peep the golden fruit and snowy blossoms. The native orange tree is an unsymmetrical growth, probably so from being crowded and shut up among larger and overhanging trees. From the time they are budded, however, and receive light, circulation, and room to expand, they make the shapeliest of trees. A bearing orange tree is about equal in size to our larger apple trees, and can be easily made to grow in a globular form so that, when a number of them are systematically arranged, the effect is most beautiful.

Hummock land is frequently selected for the planting of an orange grove, as the soil will not require enriching for five or six years after setting out the trees—a great point to the orange grower. A serious objection to this land is that it requires so much water to saturate it. It is referred to in the South as "thirsty hummock." This, however, is the soil best adapted to gardening purposes, and on which are raised all the vegetables shipped North.

The most satisfactory groves are found on pine lands; where, although the soil has to be fertilized, are to be seen some of the finest and most profitable groves of Florida.

The valuable part of the soil consists of a light top dressing varying from five to eight inches in thickness, and, consequently, must be lightly worked or it will mix with the sandy subsoil and become weakened. As an orange grove must be constantly worked, it is necessary to

plow and harrow it carefully. A satisfactory method of light cultivation has long been a subject of study, and the problem has to a great extent been solved by chicken raising in connection with a grove.

In making an orange grove on pine land, a strip of ground is selected on which there is a fair average of large pines. This is cleared, fenced, plowed, and planted, at a cost of about eighty dollars per acre. The trees are planted in rows, from twenty to forty feet apart, and then commences the slow and often tedious process of nursing the seedling trees into maturity. When five-year-old sweet stocks are used, careful cultivation will bring the grove into bearing within five or six years from the planting; and when five-year-old sour stocks are planted and budded, a grove can be made to bear about two years sooner. While the care of a growing grove is interesting and delightful work to one who enters into it earnestly, it is also unremitting, or must be when good and speedy results are reached. The plow is kept lightly going between the rows, and is followed by the harrow, for it is necessary to subdue the grass so that all available nourishment may be absorbed by the tree. When the ground is thus kept clean, the roots reach out more rapidly, and the tree will show in accelerated growth the difference between clean, and negligent, culture. A great many orange growers resort to the following method of encouraging growth of young trees. They mulch heavily by making a covering of pine needles or other trash about the roots of the tree. This shades the ground from the scorching rays of the sun and preserves an even temperature, also, by gradual decomposition fertilizes the tree. A trench is often made on the outer edge of the mulching, and filled with the fertilizer so that the roots will reach out after it. This is but one of numerous expedients resorted to for the encouragement of unusual growth.

There is a species of pea planted between the rows of trees, which grows very rapidly into a luxuriant vine and shades

the ground thoroughly. When the pea blossoms appear the vines are turned under the soil, making a valuable addition to it.

The trees must be constantly trimmed or all the strength natural or supplied will exhaust itself in useless lateral growth. Many groves are retarded for years by neglect of trimming, and in some cases these sprouts attain such height and strength that what was previously the tree is cut away and the sprout allowed to grow, as the strength seems more naturally to tend in this direction. Then the trees become what is called hide-bound, that is, the bark will not expand with the growing needs of the tree, easily discovered by the sickly color of the leaves. They must then be white-washed or the bark slit from top to bottom. As far as disease is concerned there is little danger so long as the tree is kept vigorously growing. Scale is one form of disease. This is an insect which fastens upon the tree and causes its gradual decay, unless removed. There is a pest called the borer, also, which works its way into the heart of the trunk and destroys its vitality. These are the most usual and serious forms of difficulty and disease; but a grove that receives proper care and attention rarely suffers from these causes.

On pine land an annual, and after that a semi-annual, application of some fertilizer is necessary. This is an expensive feature in the business, not dwelt upon in the prospectus, but it pays. It is economy in the end to expend money in judicious fertilizing, and the outlay may be lightened considerably by utilizing the trash and manures usually found upon a plantation. These can be made into compost heaps, and by the addition of some fermenting ingredient become valuable assistants in the work.

As intimated, chicken raising has to a great extent solved the problem of economical fertilizing and grove cultivation. There are orange growers who have successfully pursued the following method, which, however, is only possible for any amount of land under ten acres. They enclose a five or ten acre grove with a paling fence eight feet high, and divide this across the middle with a partition. In each division are large chicken houses which are stocked with from three to four hundred fowls to begin with. In a short time there will be two or three thousand young chicks picking and scratching in every direction until every blade of grass has disappeared. At the same time the continual droppings of so many chickens furnish a powerful fertilizer for the trees. While this is going on in one division millet is planted in the other, and when it reaches the height of four or five inches the chickens are turned into it, and not only find sufficient food, but also work the grove at the same time.

The planting is repeated in the abandoned division, and by the time the millet is exhausted in the one last occupied the first is ready again. One grand feature of this arrangement is that it will probably furnish enough eggs to nearly, if not altogether, pay the running expenses of the place, and plenty of fresh meat for the table.

As the question of self-support is a very serious one to many during the time the trees are growing, this may be a good suggestion to them. It has been successfully tried and is, therefore, no theory. Another item of encouragement in this regard is the gardening possibilities of hummock land. Many orange growers have supported themselves so successfully by garden produce that it almost becomes a serious question with them, if they should follow it exclusively or not. Those who will work in Florida need not suffer during the interval, and may have luxuries, at least the prime luxury of all, independence.

A grove cannot be planted and then allowed to grow as it C-jul

will; for planting is but the beginning of the work and care. The printed schedule of work for each year, too long to publish here, amounts to the following: January, hoe and harrow; February, harrow and plow; March, trim, hoe, harrow, and fertilize; April, hoe, harrow; and so on. This is not a pleasant prospect to the lazy, but is the true method if good results are to follow. It is frequently very discouraging to wait for the tree to reach the bearing point, as that happy period seems so far in advance. But it has been clearly demonstrated that it pays to hold on, for an orange grove, though not the gold mine represented, is still a supporting enterprise.

In addition to oranges there are usually found in a grove of any size, lemons, limes, bananas, pine-apples, figs, Japan plums, Japan persimmons, guavas, pomegranates, peaches, shaddockes, and grapes. From many of these, particularly limes and lemons, an income is derived while the orange trees are unproductive. A lime tree is very prolific and bears in three years from the seed. This fruit has not been produced, as yet, in sufficient quantities to supply the demand.

During the latter part of February the groves of Florida are in blossom—a period never to be forgotten by those who have experienced its delights. The weather has not yet lost the agreeable temperateness produced by the influence of lingering winter at the North, and this, together with the countless blossoms so perfect both in formation and fragrance, forms one of Florida's most attractive features. The fragrance from a large grove in blossom is almost overpowering, and the nearest approach to it is our tuberose. The most interesting event in connection with an orange grove, for more reasons than one, is when the fruit begins to ripen. Certain varieties ripen in the latter part of August, but the majority of the crop is ready for picking from the last of October until January. This is the period selected by shrewd land-agents for bringing investors to inspect a grove; for if ever one desires to own what his eyes behold, an orange grove with its golden crop certainly prompts the desire. In a large grove the picking of the crop is usually attended with much frolic, and is a very interesting occasion. There is an indescribable charm to the stranger in watching the laughing darkies cut the golden spheres from the tree, pile them into the trucks on the wooden tram-ways, and commence first in desultory fashion, finally all joining with their deep, resonant voices, the ringing song:—

Oh rise up in de mawnin',
Oh sinnah come erlong;
An chune you voices all de day,
An jine de gospel song.
De shepar' drive you in de fol',
Halle, halle, halle, hallelu!
Oh come befo' you hawt gro' col',
Halle, halle, halle, hallelu,
De sun go down, de darkness fall,
An some sheep lef' out in de brack.
Oh shepar' gib' de warnin call
An' tu'n 'em back, an' tu'n 'em back.

In the evening they gather around a huge fire of pine knots, and one after another steps out upon a temporary platform and dances to the music of "Bonny Clabber" on the violin accompanied by the rhythmic pat, pat, of the hands of all, until wearied they lie down with their feet to the fire, and are soon transported to the land of negro nod.

Each grove has its packing house where, after picking, the fruit is allowed to lie for a short time until it goes through what is called the sweating process. This consists in simply allowing the oranges to exude a certain portion of

the oil from the skin and to shrink as much as they will, so that when they are packed they will not diminish further, and by becoming loose in the box receive bruises which hasten decomposition. A great many wrap the fruit with tissue paper to protect it from the atmosphere; but this practice is abandoned to a great extent, as oranges unprotected in this way seem to do about as well.

The crop is sold in various ways. When the grove is situated near transportation, commission merchants will sometimes assume all risk, estimate the crop on the trees, and give a cent per orange. They pick, ship, and attend to everything. A good orange tree in full bearing ought to average at least two thousand oranges, and in a grove of ten or twenty acres, sixty trees to the acre, you can readily estimate what the gross receipts will be. After the cost of the year's running expenses is deduced, which eats up about four tenths of the gross, it is all clear gain. But the usual and preferred way is for the producer to ship the crop himself. A complete box costs from fourteen to sixteen cents and holds according to size of fruit from one hundred twenty to two hundred oranges. For good fruit the producer should not receive less than two dollars per box, and often gets as high as three dollars fifty cents net. The expenses are, pickers, one dollar twenty-five cents per day, boxes, fifteen cents each, freight from Florida to New York or Philadelphia, according to location of grove with reference to transportation, from forty-five to eighty cents per box, cartage, ten cents, and merchant's commission of five per cent of the gross receipts.

The market of '84 was nearly ruined, and the reputation of Florida oranges greatly damaged, by large shipments of green fruit, which ripens or bleaches on the way, so that when it reaches its destination it has not only a sickly yellow color but an unpleasant acidity for which we usually go to the lemon. This practice is the result, to a great extent, of the credit system practiced by a number of needy growers in the South, who get their year's provisions, or the greater part of them, on credit, in the hope of making payment when they sell their crops. In order to reach the speediest results they insanely ship large consignments of unripe fruit, and instead of preceding the market, not only fail to realize their excessive expectations, but establish an unfavorable precedent for the really good fruit to combat. There is another practice that has caused a great deal of dissatisfaction through misunderstanding—a great number of inferior foreign oranges are shipped to southern ports, even to Jacksonville, repacked, and sent north as Florida oranges. It is not difficult to imagine the result of such proceedings as these, which have long been great

impediments in the way of successful orange raising.

These difficulties, however, have at last been met and overcome to a great extent. The producers and many prominent merchants have combined and organized a fruit exchange at Jacksonville, with stock at one hundred dollars per share, and it is intended that all fruit shipped north shall pass through the hands of this organization, each consignment branded with the producer's name. In this way the fruit will be so disposed of that the possibility of glutting the market will be greatly reduced, and green shipments completely prevented. They are to have large packing rooms, where, as it becomes necessary, the fruit will be repacked by skillful hands and prepared for the North in the most attractive and marketable way. They have agents at various points, who carefully watch the state of the market, telegraph for consignments on the slightest advance, and introduce, so far as they are able, Florida oranges to a greater extent into sections where they have hitherto been slightly handled. If this method is successful, and there is every reason to hope that it will be, then some of the most serious objections will be overcome.

The water supply is also a serious question yet to be satisfactorily solved. Prolonged intervals between rains cause a great deal of damage to the grove. An orange tree requires a great deal of water, and the supply should be regular. Strange to say, Florida, situated as it is between two large bodies of water, receives comparatively little rain. The winds are generally sufficiently strong to carry the greater part of the moisture across the peninsula, leaving but a small portion behind. The dubious recurrence of a rainy season, lasting usually from June to August, is about their principal dependence in Florida for water. A great many are boring artesian wells; but the water obtained in this way is strongly impregnated with sulphur, which is not considered good for the trees, although this has not been clearly demonstrated so far. A number of growers use windmills, and irrigate with pipes between the rows of trees—a plan which works very well for smaller groves situated near a body of water, but will not answer for larger ones.

There is a probability of loss, or, if not that, small profit, if the fruit is raised a considerable distance from transportation. The cost of shipping eats so largely into the profits, in this case, that unless there is hope of future means of transportation it would be folly to engage in the business. But there are a number of railroads being constructed throughout the orange belt, and the Florida Southern particularly is branching out at every available point to catch the carrying trade.

WOMEN IN JOURNALISM.

BY FRANCES E. WILLARD,
President National W. C. T. U.

NINTH ARTICLE IN THE SERIES OF HOW TO WIN.

In the steady advance of journalism woman has borne no inconspicuous part.

Since Lydia Maria Child founded her magazine for children, Lydia H. Sigourney wrote verses for the *Hartford Press*, Margaret Fuller furnished book notices for Horace Greeley's *New York Tribune*, or Harriet Beecher Stowe sent to the *National Era* the most celebrated serial of the century, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," woman has been an important fact in the profession.

Her opportunity in journalism as everywhere else comes not by revolution but by evolution. When journalism was

on a purely material plane she could have but little place within its borders, but the spiritualizing process which it has undergone has opened its doors to her, and she has demonstrated her ability to meet most of its various demands.

When I think of Madame Ida Pfeiffer, Lady Duff Gordon, the wife of Sir Samuel Baker, and others like them; when I notice whole libraries of foreign travel from the pens of women, and their growing opportunity for outdoor life, athletic sports, and rational modes of dress; I have great hopes of their capacity to meet every requirement of the most varied and adventurous journalistic career. If a woman like Miss Minnie Morgan, of New York, can be a first-class live stock re-

porter, with all the hardships and discomforts of such an occupation, we may fairly predict that the Mollie Pitchers, the Die Vernons, and the Rosa Bonheurs of journalism, will yet appear, although woman's grandest journalistic opportunity is to be sought in higher, if not wider, fields. For here, as everywhere, she seems destined to soften asperities, to sublimate coarseness, to eliminate the last reminder of barbarity. She will thus supply the precise elements the lack of which we now lament. Being refined, she will add fineness; being compassionate, she will add compassion, being conscientious, she will add conscience in a larger measure to the "writing up" of the world's great, diurnal history. Less space will be given to the prize-fight, and more to the prize poem; the murder trial will be condensed that the philanthropic convention may gain a wider hearing; the wholesale verdict against political opponents merely because they are such, will be modified by an attempt to show some faint approach to justice, even toward partisan enemies; of personalities there will be more rather than less, but the delineation of helpful lives and how they came to be so, will largely replace the biographies of successful gamblers, whether in Wall Street stocks or western faro-banks; and I seriously doubt if any woman journalist will ever stoop to say to another, even behind the mask of the editorial "we," that she "tells absolute lies." It is time that a standard were lifted in unfaltering hands against this growing evil of wholesale verbal venom, for if it be true that "as a man readeth in his newspaper so is he," it is equally true that so speaketh he. The incessant criticisms and harsh judgments of the press are doing more than any other one cause, except original sin, to lower the tone of common conversation in respect to that loftiest but alas most evanescent grace—sweet charity.

The work of women will receive such recognition as is not now to be expected, for the pride of sex, which makes whatever men do of especial interest to men, will magnify in the view of the lady reporter the importance of helping on all the enterprises in which women are engaged.

In brief, woman has now the opportunity to do for journalism what she long ago accomplished for literature—to drive out the Fieldings and the Smolletts from its temple; to replace sentimentality by sentiment; to frown upon coarse jests, debasing innuendoes, and irreverent witticisms; to come into its realm as

"A creature not too bright or good
For human nature's daily food,
And yet, a spirit, fair and bright,
With something of an angel's light."

The difference between the smoking and drawing-room cars on a railway train illustrates that between average journalism as it is and as it will be when men and women sit at their desks in the same editorial and reportorial sanctums. One is full of fumes, the other of perfumes; one is a small section of chaos, the other of creation; and all because one is denaturalizing, the other natural. The "Club" will cut a smaller, and the "Household" a larger, figure in the journalism of the future; indeed the difference between bachelor's hall and home is, in reality, the one we are now trying to analyze. No truth, theological, political, or economic, can be seen in its entirety, until the stereoscopic view from the two angles of vision, the masculine and feminine, give it precision and bring it out into symmetry.

Read Kate Upson Clark's "Helping Hand" department as it appears week by week in the *Philadelphia Press*, and see how much may be done to uplift working women and to make them feel that in the great, daily paper they have an intelligent and trusty friend. Read the "Woman's King-

dom," first edited by Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, in the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, and see what has been done by that high class daily to broaden the outlook of the home people and to incite young women to wide and noble aims. Read *The Times-Democrat* and the *Picayune*, of New Orleans, both owned and one conducted by women, and recognize in them the chief evangelists to our sisters of the South. Clearly enough, woman's opportunity in journalism is just what it is in the great world. She has a rôle peculiar to herself. The niche she is to fill would remain empty but for her arrival. If the best journalist be likened unto Apollo "the lord of the unerring bow," then she is his sister Diana, standing by his side, and if the worst be likened to the "Beast," then together they are "Beauty and the Beast." Rather let us call them Ganymede and Hebe, cup-bearers of news-nectar to the gods of counting-room and parlor. They will look best side by side. He has special advantages, amply offset by gifts of hers impossible for him to gain. She would hardly jump from the deck of the ship that rescued the steamer *Oregon's* passengers recently and swim to the news tug with the account of that great casualty, as did an enterprising reporter for the New York press. But peace hath her victories no less than war, and calm no less than storm. To sketch a scene in the Senate Chamber so that its vividness shall reproduce both individuality and environment before our eyes, commend me to Mary Clemmer; and to reproduce the fine sympathy of a conference of charities, or a temperance convention, so that it shall kindle that of the reader, give me Mary B. Willard or Mary Allen West. In all first-class descriptive writing by women journalists there is a pictorial quality by which their work can usually be recognized, and a photographic clearness in their personal portraiture.

The daily press which has become already the people's university, is to be largely the pulpit and the forum of the future. Here woman has a place to stand, a pulpit ready from which no ecclesiastic edict can exclude her, and from which she can comfort humanity's heart, "as one whom his mother comforteth"; and in this forum can her weapons of argument be sharpened for the time when "Portia" shall become a flesh and blood creation in halls of justice.

Journalism is the paradise of the philanthropist. From the platform he reaches hundreds, but through the press hundreds of thousands. It is estimated that about twenty-five years are requisite for an idea to "get around" and find its equilibrium in average brains; but the daily newspaper can, if it will, reduce this period to ten years. The propaganda, by this process, goes not at stage-coach, but at lightning speed. To fuse public sentiment into sympathy and weld it into organization, we must have the glowing forge of daily journalism.

The larger the audience, the more immediate and the more homogeneous is the impression made. But the press has the largest and most frequent audience in Christendom. Mindful of this, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has for one of its chief plans to appoint a "press superintendent" in every town, who shall keep the local editor informed of temperance arguments and progress. Our national superintendent, Mrs. Esther T. Housh, the gifted editor of *The Woman's Magazine*, sends out bulletins by tens of thousands to state presidents of the W. C. T. U., and they in turn, to their lists of local reporters; while for the large cities, "patent side" papers, etc., Miss Julia Ames of Chicago condenses the temperance news once a week, besides sending, on special occasions, an associated press telegram. Here is one of the newest and amplest fields in the whole range of newspaper apprenticeship.

As in the world at large, so in the world of journalism, woman's favorite specialty will always be some phase of religious, educational, reformatory, or philanthropic work, or some topic relating to the home. Nearly all the papers treating of humanitarian enterprises are already either conducted, or largely influenced, by women journalists, and, as every reader knows, women do some of the best work on the religious press. Scan the pages of *The Independent*, *The Christian Union*, *The Witness*, *The Sunday School Times*, and the numerous church papers for women's names "revered, beloved" at the firesides of the nation, while educational journals have, like our own many-sided CHAUTAUQUAN, shown them a brother's hospitality. The missionary papers conducted by women are an epoch in literature; and the temperance papers of which they control the finance as well as the editing, are becoming a mighty power for good. To conduct a paper successfully requires business talent of the highest order, and nowhere have women proved their gifts more conspicuously than in this field. They have saved the day for many a languishing enterprise, and in missionary circles have repeatedly paid expenses and had a handsome margin left for the cause. As a white-ribbon woman I am proud to say for *The Union Signal* (whose honored founder is Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, of Chicago) that our lively sixteen-page weekly not only pays its way but has recently paid a dividend of four per cent to the large constituency of temperance women who constitute its stockholders.

The best proof of woman's opportunity in journalism is the women themselves and the work they have wrought. Among the most valued perquisites of my ten years peregrinations as a temperance organizer, I count the personal acquaintance and in many instances the friendship of a majority of these gifted bread-winners. If called upon to name the chief half dozen among them, I should say Grace Greenwood, Gail Hamilton, Mary Mapes Dodge, Mary L. Booth, Jennie June, and Lucy Stone. Each has an assured place in the annals of our time, and while brilliantly successful in some form of journalism almost all are equally well known in other fields—especially the field of authorship. The phenomenal success of Miss Gilder, editor of *The Critic*, would entitle her to the same rank, were her work not so recent as to be still unrecognized by the public at large. The most distinguished journalists we have lost are Mary Clemmer, Jane Gray Swisshelm, and Sarah Josepha Hale.

Kate Sanborn would rank high, if she would but join the ranks instead of writing books, and Laura C. Holloway had hardly a peer while connected with the Brooklyn press. Sarah K. Bolton for point and compactness of style is *sui generis*, and our journalistic ranks cannot afford to lose any of these, even to gain the helpful books they are now writing.

Mrs. Frank Leslie, of New York, is holding with firm hand the great enterprises founded by her husband; Mrs. Nicholson of the New Orleans *Picayune* has already been referred to; Mrs. Myra Bradwell of Chicago has made the *Legal News* a high authority as well as a complete financial success; Margaret Buchanan Sullivan has hardly a superior among men or women as a "general utility" writer for the daily press, and would have the same reputation among readers that she has among journalists were not her work largely impersonal; and to this list might be added a score of names, full of interest to all women alike, by reason of their character and work. Mary Lowe Dickinson and Susan Hale of *Lend a Hand*, the new magazine of philanthropy founded in Boston by Edward Everett Hale; Ella Farnum Pratt who may be said to have created that charming magazine for children, *Wide Awake*; Lucia Gilbert Runkle, the

sparkling occasional correspondent of the *New York Tribune*; Marion McBride of the Cleveland press; Alice Stone Blackwell now on the editorial staff of *The Woman's Journal*; Fanny Casseday Duncan, the "wise woman" of the Louisville *Courier Journal*; Mrs. Florence Adkinson and May Wright Sewell of Indianapolis, that city of bright women, all merit "special mention."

We are all proud to regard Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Susan Coolidge, and Kate Field as in some sense journalists, though their greater achievements in other lines have caused them to be classified elsewhere; and the same might be said of Julia Ward Howe, Louise Chandler Moulton, and the lamented "H. H."

Nor do we forget that Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton have been editors—and no brighter ones are on the list. It is recorded to the everlasting credit of the former that after she was forty years old she subjected herself to the calamitous experiences of lyceum lecturing that she might earn ten thousand dollars not legally owed by her but which she regarded as a newspaper debt of honor, and paid to the last farthing. With these two pioneers of "women's rights" I must mention their latest allies, Mrs. Duniway, editor of *The New Northwest* in Oregon, and Mrs. Clara Colby, of the *Woman's Tribune*, Nebraska.

As a western woman I can but feel especial pride in the remarkable success of a young lady, born and reared in a country village of my own state, who has already become the literary editor of one of the oldest daily papers in Boston, and who is undoubtedly the most popular special correspondent who dates her letters from the Hub; I mean Miss Lilian Whiting of the *Boston Traveller*, daughter of Senator L. D. Whiting of Tiskilwa, Illinois. After a brief apprenticeship in St. Louis, Miss Whiting went to Boston four years ago, without influence, prestige, or friends. She asked the *Traveller* people to let her make them a report of some meeting that was to occur and they wisely consented. She did her work well. It was quite out of the regulation reporter's style, being not only concise and accurate but vividly reproducing the scene and the actors therein. She worked on patiently, step by step, until now her position is assured.

As I have sat beside this noble, gifted girl in her elegant rooms at the Hotel Vendôme; taken account of her entrance into the most exclusive circles, literary and artistic, of Boston and New York; read her letters full of point and piquancy; and asked myself the secret of her success; the answer has been one that young women may wisely ponder: "She has not only ability, but what is just as vital, she has availability; she has not only a clear head, but a warm heart; she has not only rare talent, but unequalled courage, consummate perseverance, and, relentless industry."

The chief reasons why journalism will always be, next to philanthropy, the most natural and satisfactory vocation of the intellectual woman seem to me to be these:—

1. The "woman question" is settled in the "republic of letters." Both sexes stand on the same footing, with equal pay and preferment for equal work and success.
2. One is in good company. Journalists as a class are among the brightest, kindest, and most companionable of earth's inhabitants.
3. There is less likelihood of a discontinuance of one's income and a break in one's career on account of marriage, than in most pursuits, for pen and ink plus ideas makes a handy kit of tools, well suited to the surroundings of a home. Even Whitelaw Reid dictates his editorials and corrects the proof by telephone from his elegant up-town mansion; and the progress of invention will constantly improve the adjust-

ments between office and home, so that no woman who writes with nib inevitable and ink indelible will find her journalistic occupation gone just because she has written in her marriage certificate the climax chapter of her own life's serial story.

4. Journalism is a calling in which specialties abound. The woman's opportunity in journalism is likely to be greatest who most successfully tills some chosen plot of ground in the great field of literature. Let the selection be made with due deliberation, and then steadfastly adhered to. Reputation is capital of the most substantial sort, and along the crowded street of journalism reputation comes to the specialist first and stays there longest. A specialty in these competitive days is the difference between point and no point; between a dead flat and a clean cut perspective; between the monotonous sea and the sun-bright sail. Therefore, with all thy gettings, get a specialty.

5. Journalism is a profession of unbounded usefulness and power. Every generous nature desires to make the earning of an honest living but a means to the higher end of adding to the sum total of human goodness and human happiness. There is no foothold which conducts more surely to this re-

sult than that of a newspaper woman. But this enchanted realm is without an "open sesame." It has no spell by which to conjure. The conditions are hard-faced as printer's type, and pointed as a stylographic pen. "Work your passage" or you can not win this port. Begin at the foot of the ladder and climb up round by round or you will not reach this height. Learn your alphabet before you tackle polysyllables. The printer's case is a good place to begin. Accuracy, rapidity, skill in detail, are all as vital to the journalist as to the type setter; William Lloyd Garrison studied both arts at a time, so did William D. Howells, Robert Burdette and a host besides who have become famous. To thousands of aspiring young women, bound to be journalists, I would like to say, as I wish some one had said to me in girlhood, learn the printer's trade, and meanwhile try your hand at writing; you will thus hold one bread winning implement while you reach out for another. Never wait for something to turn up; take hold of the types, they move the world, and turn them right side up; keep on doing this faithfully, and if you have the gift predicted by your preference, you will slowly and steadily, but surely, win a foot-hold in the splendid realm of journalism.

THE KING OF THE SEA.

BY DR. J. B. HOLDER.

Perhaps no subject in zoölogy is so unfamiliar to most people as that of cetology, or the nature and history of whales. There are two groups, very distinctly marked, that represent, popularly, whale literature—the right whales and the sperm whales. One bears whalebone and is called the whalebone or baleen whale, and the other has in addition to its oil, which is common to all, a kind of substance called spermaceti. These are all familiar facts, yet confusion reigns as to the distinctions. So interesting a subject certainly deserves a greater familiarity from our reading people; and we venture to assume that a plain display of its various features will be welcome to such.

That there are two great groups of whales is true, very distinct and characteristic. The great arctic whale, the one so familiar to us as the "right whale" simply because it is the *right one* to kill in contra-distinction to others that have less fat, or oil, is the whale *par excellence* in the commercial world. It is no less notable for its whalebone, and for that reason it is also designated the whalebone whale. This great creature is not found out of the arctic regions. Its home is among the great icebergs or in the frozen seas, beneath the vast barrier of ice. In the temperate regions are several whalebone whales, and they inhabit the Pacific side as well, though the species are not identical. Within the warmer zones live the so-called "sperm whales;" and in the South Atlantic, South Pacific, and the antarctic zone are whales peculiar to those regions respectively. This restriction to circumscribed localities has not been well known until lately. Once it was thought that the great whale which supplies the oil of commerce was equally well known in the Arctic and North Atlantic Oceans. It is now ascertained that there are species evidently adapted to the surroundings where they are found, and that they do not leave such.

This fact has led to the discovery that seamen who have followed whaling in the arctic seas were for a long time mistaken in believing that there was but one kind or species of right whale north of the equator. One of the most interesting features we hope to present here is due to

this discovery. It may prove useful first to glance at the general features of cetology, or whale-lore, and see what relations the whales bear to other animals as well as to each other, and what they are in the scale of animal life.

Whales were long classed with the fishes by the ancients. Yet the very characteristics which distinguish them from fishes were early known to them, and were conspicuously delineated in the elaborate and often expensive pictures that accompany their works. So little was known about the marine invertebrates that they were all classed in a mass with fishes, the latter preceding and the whales following, the volume closing with the mollusca and echinoderms. The dolphins seemed to be well known, and the figures of them and the right whale of the arctics were tolerably well drawn. In several instances they were evidently taken from life, or from the bodies as they were lying on shore. It is a singular circumstance that modern figures of the great arctic right whale are grossly incorrect, while in the essential particulars the figures of the same in the old books are correct. This whale is more often shown too long in proportion to its bulk. Its head represents one third of the entire length of body, but in bulk and weight it is probably one half of the total; thus the creature is enormously bulky and seemingly unwieldy, yet, in its proper element, no animal seems more graceful. How wonderfully pleasing are the outlines of the great finback of our immediate coast; its evolutions are surprisingly beautiful; leaping, and returning to the depths like an arrow describing its proper course and curve as it springs from the bow. The elegant outlines and the graceful curves of the flukes of the tail lend remarkable beauty to this display.

There are now known as inhabiting the waters of the world several species of whalebone whales, confined to the temperate regions. The sperm and dolphin-like whales are represented by many species peculiar to the warmer waters so far as the sperm whales are concerned. The great arctic whale, the right whale of commerce, is the *Balæna mysticetus*, technically so called from the presence of a few scattering hairs on the chin, suggesting a beard. This whale yields

the most oil and the longest, widest, and best whalebone. Consequently it is sought for with all the ardor that leads to braving the death-dealing rigors of an arctic clime. We have seen what enormous comparative proportions characterize this whale. The length is a matter often overstated. The creature is sufficient in its presence without exaggerating its length.

Captain Scoresby, regarded the best authority on this subject, states that during a long experience as a commander of a whaling fleet, he never saw one over fifty-eight feet in length. Sixty feet is probably the extent of their growth. There are other species belonging to the slender bodied whales like the finbacks, which, we will see anon, attain the length of one hundred feet, but they do not amount in bulk or weight to more than the former.

The designs of nature are in many instances truly past finding out, and in no instance is this true to a greater extent than in the characteristics of these animals designed to feed upon the lowest forms of animal life—the largest individual organism being but a handful—and many of them nearly microscopic in size. To take in and bestow these minute organisms, what an enormous mouth is seen. The jaws are in length one third that of the entire body. An adult whale has a mouth measuring from the chin to the articulation of the jaw, nineteen feet; the depth from top of the head to the under jaw about two thirds as much; thus presenting a room twelve by nineteen, for the purposes of a mouth. The skull above is very thin, thus the mouth occupies the greater portion, the tongue only encroaching on this space. The latter organ is large, but cannot protrude from the mouth, its office being entirely local, as we shall see. The food of this whale consists of various forms of sea jellies, comparatively minute objects, but existing in myriads, in acres, miles of groups resting on or near the surface of the ocean. The creature when feeding swims leisurely along, with extended jaws; the mouth fills, masses of sea jellies and sea water flow at once within; the great jaws collapse; the vast mass of tongue clasps the delicious food, presses it upon the great arched roof of the mouth, and the oesophagus gives it passage. So like liquid is this, the right whale's natural food, that it requires no larger "swallow" than a tube measuring the size of one's fist. In striking contrast is that of the great sperm whale's "swallow," which is large enough for passing the larger fishes, on which they feed. Remark the enormous bulk of mouth for such seemingly insignificant food. We did not observe how the water escaped from the mouth, for it did not, certainly, go with the jellies, for salt-water is not desirable drink. A glance at the great mouth of a right whale shows the *riktus*, as it is called, the lips properly, to form a high curve, the base resting on the lower jaw, and the sides or cheeks rising like enormous side-boards. When the food has been scooped within the mouth, a considerable quantity of water goes with it. To reject the water calls for some contrivance whereby it may be strained, and the food retained. Here then is displayed the wise provision realized by the whalebone strainers. The creature needs no teeth. In lieu it has growing from the gum, where teeth usually are situated, thin flakes of black substance, identical with the nails or hoofs of animals—the whalebone of commerce. These hang like the slats of a blind on the upper jaw, edges outward, and number several hundred on either side. There are none on the lower jaw, the latter as we have seen being covered by the great, upright, curved lips, great side-boards which effectually cover, when the mouth is closed, the whalebones. We may now see how the water escapes when the mouth is closed, and the great tongue

presses the mass of jellies stomach-ward; it flows outward over the great lips, while the food is barred passage by the numerous fringed edges of the whalebone—these fringes being along the inner edges of the latter. The entire mass or mouthful of jelly food is thus left to pass into the stomach unmixed with extraneous matter. Some of these whalebone flakes attain a length of fifteen feet. A wonderful fact when we reflect that each one represents the space and distance between the upper and lower jaw when the mouth is closed; the lower ends, being narrower and quite flexible, are frayed at the edges and lie on the sides of the tongue.

Quite different are the whalebones of the finback whale—the cetacean that is so commonly seen off our shores during the warmer months. These creatures attain a length of thirty to forty feet, but are much more slender. They have shorter heads, and the baleen or whalebone is very short; that of one forty feet in length is but a foot or eighteen inches in length. This bone is not valued, being coarse and brittle. The whalebone of the great right whale is valued often as much as its oil, a thousand dollars or more being taken for one set.

The most interesting feature of our theme is the history of the long lost black whale of our forefathers. The occurrence last winter and during the same period a year ago, of right whales off our Long Island shores, though it naturally did not attract any attention from those unfamiliar with cetaceans and their history, nevertheless did arouse in naturalists a great interest. It was a new departure, so to speak. A lost whale had been found, and "Amagansett's sea-girt shore" resounded to the unwonted cries of "there she blows," "there she breaches!" though one hundred years ago such scenes were common enough to the entire population of the coast. William Penn records the occurrence of a number of these whales in Delaware Bay, during his time. The whales, thus heralded, though true right whales, were yet essentially different from the great arctic species that we have been viewing. View them side by side, and we see that the lengths are similar. The beautiful flukes of tails are much alike, though the arctic has a wider one. The great depth of the latter whale is manifest, as the other has but half its bulk or diameter. The head of the new comer is smaller; it is but one fourth the entire length, instead of one third as in the arctic species; it is not so deep, consequently the whalebone is but one half the length. These are radical differences. Yet the early, and even the later, whalers strangely confounded them. They thought they had exhausted this black whale of smaller proportions, locally, and by gradually approaching the arctic regions found big whales, that were merely fatter, and yielded larger bone. They blest their fate and did not care for distinctions so long as big fares and a heavily laden ship were their luck.

This black whale was known to the ancients. The Basques, notable for their whale fisheries from the earliest time, carried on a thriving business in its capture; and the Bay of Biscay, their native region, was frequented by this whale in considerable numbers. From this circumstance the species was named by an European cetologist, *Balena biscayensis*. The earliest history of our country shows that this species was abundant at the first settlement in New England and Virginia. The natives were found capturing them; and later the inhabitants of Nantucket and Long Island carried on an extensive whaling from small boats sent from shore.

"Smith's Annals of Salem, Mass.," states that "whaling began as a business in New England in 1614, guaranteed by royal authority to Massachusetts Bay." In 1690 the same author remarks: "Whales were occasionally killed in Cape

Cod harbor." These were not finbacks that are now so common there, but the veritable black right whale. "Nantucket first sent boats from shore in the same year, and in 1700 they began to fit out small vessels to 'whale out in the deep sea.'" In 1748 the whales began to be scarce, and were pursued in larger vessels, one hundred sail being fitted out from Boston. New Bedford now first commenced the business which made that town so famous. Whaling began now to decline, and whalers sought the colder clime where the great arctic whales were found in abundance.

In 1719 the Hon. Paul Dudley, a resident in New England, prepared an essay for the Philosophical Society, of London, in which he says: "Our New England people used to kill the whale near the shore, but now go off to sea in sloops and whale-boats."

About the time of our Revolution this black right whale had become so scarce that the whalers were obliged to seek further north, and came upon a right whale, which we now know was the arctic species, and not, as they thought, a fatter, larger variety of the black whale once so familiar to them. The Basques, on the other side the Atlantic, soon found the same scarcity of the black whale, and anon the species appeared to be quite extinct. It chanced that the war took off our seamen, and otherwise interrupted the industry of whaling as a commercial enterprise, consequently there were left few or no representatives in our country. The arctic whale proving much more profitable than others, the field of the black whale became deserted, and nothing was heard of the species for many years. It was even so late as 1865 that the black whale, so long out of sight, made its appearance. A half grown example went ashore in Delaware Bay in that year, and Prof. Cope, of Philadelphia, determined its characteristics, and published an account of the species in the "Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences," in Philadelphia. This was the first scientific account of this whale recorded in America. Its immature age, however, prevented the full determination of the characteristics, and it was not until the winter of 1882 that a technical description was recorded of the adult. At that time a full grown female was captured off Long Island, near Sag Harbor—the intrepid and venerable whaler, Captain Joshua Edwards, having brought the creature in shore after the usual hardy struggle, by use of the whalers customary outfit of whale-boat, harpoon, and lance. So rare an occasion, indeed the first opportunity for viewing a right whale, was eagerly seized upon by the citizens of New York to view the monster as she lay near a dock of the harbor. The length of this whale was forty-eight feet, the whalebone being six feet in length.

It is probable that the creature came very near extinction, as we have no definite accounts of its presence anywhere in the ocean, though, doubtless, it may have been seen, but not

by those that would recognize it. At all events the race survived, and from the fact that it is not yet hunted systematically it seems now to appear in such numbers as to lead to the conclusion that we are to have a renewal of the old time "whaling in shore," as well as "out into the deep sea," quaintly expressed by our early writers. Indeed the three or four winters last past give earnest of this, as groups of several black whales have appeared off the eastern end of Long Island. During the severe weather of January last year, when the mercury denoted the lowest temperature we are ever visited with, several black whales appeared off shore, near Amagansett, Long Island.

The only example of the black whale appearing elsewhere was in Charleston, S. C. An adult male appeared in the harbor of that place during the winter of 1880. Several tugs were fitted out for its capture. Harpoon guns were fired at it, and several times the creature was made fast to the tug, but contrived to escape. Once it struck one of the tugs so heavily with its tail that a considerable portion of the wood-work was carried away. During several days the work was carried on, but unsuccessfully, until the old-fashioned whaling-boat and lance were used. The length of time the creature was thus chased caused a great commotion among the people of the city and neighborhood; and the creature and its evolutions and mad ravings became the absorbing theme for the time. Its skeleton was prepared, and now forms one of the rare objects of the Medical College Museum.

Our space does not admit of extended notice of other whales; but it may prove of interest to exhibit the more prominent characteristics of the other group, the sperm whales. These are so called from the fact of their yielding a peculiar substance called spermaceti—literally, sperm from the whale. The head of the great sperm whale of the tropical waters is very large, but a diagram showing the head in sections exhibits much the larger portion above the upper jaw and forehead in the form of a cartilaginous box, so to speak, in which the sperm lies in a liquid form. When the whale is hauled up to the vessel, a hole is cut in the top of the head, from which the sperm is dipped by buckets. Subsequently this substance hardens by contact with the air, and constitutes the spermaceti of commerce. The enormous bulk of this basin, or depository of sperm, on the creature's nose is, perhaps, the most remarkable feature of these monsters of the deep. The two great representatives of the whales, the baleen or whalebone whale and the sperm whale, are, as we have seen, characterized each by peculiar distinctions as relates to their importance in commerce—the whalebone and the oil of one, and the spermaceti and oil of the other. The latter, the sperm whales, are possessed seemingly of a more carnivorous nature for, instead of feeding on the minute organisms as do the right whales, they prey upon the larger fishes.

GOD KNOWETH.

BY EMILY J. BUGBEE.

God knoweth all the earthly loss
And the eternal gain.
Some crown anoints each lifted cross,
Some balm, the keenest pain.

The heart in calm submission lies
Before His loving will,
And hears from depths of far off skies
The whisper, "Peace, be still".

And up and down the shining stair
His angels come and go,
With lily buds of comfort rare,
Which into blossoms grow.

God knoweth, so the soul grows strong,
Whate'er the cross, or pain;
And learns, beneath all sense of wrong,
In silence to remain.

PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION IN GREECE.

BY HENRY HOUSAYE.

Translated from the French for THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

In 1881 a conference was called in Constantinople of the representatives of the six Great Powers of Europe and of the Turkish ministers. The object of this conference was a settlement of the boundary line between Greece and Turkey. In 1878 the Powers had decided at the Congress of Berlin that Greece, as a reward for its neutrality in the recent Turko-Russian War, should receive from Turkey, Epirus and Thessaly, a territory of not less than eight thousand five hundred square miles, with a population of about five hundred thousand. Turkey had signed this treaty, seeming to submit unreservedly to the Powers. But there is no mistake about the Sultan being a famous diplomat. By temporizing, refusing to negotiate, and denying the claims of Greece he delayed the fulfillment of the treaty nearly three years. Finally Greece, her patience exhausted, prepared for war. It was then that the conference was called at Constantinople, and a compromise effected. Turkey kept Epirus; and Greece, instead of receiving a territory of eight thousand five hundred square miles and a population of five hundred thousand, had her boundary extended by scarcely five thousand square miles, and her population increased by three hundred thousand Thessalians.

It had not only been as a matter of justice that the Greeks had reclaimed Epirus and Thessaly in 1878; she had urged as a still stronger reason the interests of the inhabitants of these countries. The annexation of the two provinces meant not only the return to the mother country of seven or eight hundred thousand Hellenes, it meant also their return to the common right of the people of Europe—liberty, social state, order of administration, security, and justice. The introduction of civilization into these countries would develop industry and commerce, would increase agriculture, would improve public fortune. Were these mistakes? Have the Thessalians profited as much by this annexation which they had demanded for fifty years, as the Greeks pretended they would? Do the inhabitants of Larissa regret that they greeted the first Greek troops with so much enthusiasm in 1881? There is no appearance of it. In the four years that have just passed, the Thessalians under King George would have realized all their hopes, if all the hopes of individuals, and, above all, the hopes of a people, could ever be realized. New roads, new schools, a regular government, a well-armed police-force, the suppression of the tithe, that ruinous method of taxation, are the first fruits of the annexation. A railroad in Thessaly, of which seventy-five miles are already opened to trade, and which in a few years will bind Greece to Central Europe, is another incalculable good to the country. The harvests there much surpassed consumption and all raw materials were wanting, so that industry was at a very low ebb. There was necessarily a great need of importation and exportation. For a country in this condition a railroad is a great element of prosperity. When this road was built not only did transportation become easier and more ready, but the price was lowered from seventy-five to one hundred per cent. Transportation by mule-back which cost seven or eight cents a ton for every half mile, has fallen to two cents by railroad. Industry has commenced to grow, and in spite of particularly poor harvests has increased largely in the last three years.

Those Thessalians who embrace the Greek religion are

not the only ones to be congratulated upon the annexation. The Mohammedans are not unmindful of the advantages of the new order of things, which they have accepted without difficulty. Often even the Turks of Albania and of Macedonia come to Greek territory to work upon the roads. "There is money to be earned here" they say, when they cross the frontier. The Grecian government puts into public works what it receives in duties; the Turks appreciate this way of doing things. They appreciate also the justness of the Greek constitution which allows civil and political equality to all citizens, regardless of religion, and which also allows the province to elect Christian or Mohammedan deputies.

But if this annexation has been so profitable to the provinces, has it been also an element of prosperity and real force to the kingdom? Did not the Greeks themselves mistake when they imagined that an increase of territory would increase their resources? The claim of the Greeks was founded on what had passed in Greece since 1864, the date of the reunion of the Ionian Isles with the kingdom. That increase of territory began a new era. Greece made more progress from 1864 to 1877 than in the whole time between 1830 and 1864. Education extended, agriculture increased, industries were introduced, commerce developed, roads furrowed the country, new cities were built, and brigandage disappeared. In 1865 the receipts of state were in round numbers twenty-seven million drachmas; in 1877 they amounted to thirty-eight million; in 1860 the amount of cultivated land was estimated at one hundred seventy-three thousand acres; in 1875 statistics showed it to be two million seven hundred seventeen thousand acres. The vineyards which in 1865 scarcely covered one hundred fifty-eight thousand eighty acres, extended in 1877 over two hundred fifty-four thousand four hundred ten acres. During these twelve years a large number of manufactories were established, and exterior and interior commerce increased in enormous proportions; in 1878 the Greeks could say that their recent past was an argument for their future; they can say to-day that their present surpasses this past.

Since the annexation of Thessaly, the increase of commerce, of industry, and of fortune has been still more marked. If Greece accomplished as much in ten years as she had been able to do in the previous thirty, in the past four years she has done as much more.

The progress accomplished during the preceding period was due principally to the work of the people. In 1882 the government set itself seriously at work reforming taxes, raising the credit of Greece, opening by treaties important markets for the production of the country, favoring new industries, reorganizing the army and navy, and undertaking large public works. At Syra a port was enlarged, at Andros, Kalamata, and Patras new harbors were built, and at Catacolona a dike was raised. Under the direction of French engineers three hundred seventy-five miles of carriage road were built, three hundred thirty-five miles are in process of construction, and plans have been drawn up for one thousand eight hundred miles more. In 1882 Greece had only five hundred miles of road, to-day she has nearly nine hundred, without counting the system of the Ionian Islands. Important fiscal reforms have been adopted. The tax on produce has been

suppressed. Duties have been imposed on tobacco and alcohol. The franc has been adopted in place of the drachma. The postal and the telegraph service have been extended. There are at present in Greece two hundred eleven post-offices, one hundred eighteen telegraph stations, and a marine cable unites the islands with the main-land. The government has finally restored the credit of Greece by recognizing the back debt (the loan of 1824-25) and establishing regular interest on the different loans.

Agriculture, industry, and commerce have been developed. Great industries due to private energy have changed the country. The Isthmus of Corinth has been crossed by a ship-canal, and railroads are beginning to form a network over Greece. Since 1882, when the only road was that between Athens and Piræus, five lines representing three hundred seventy-five miles have been opened. Numerous industrial establishments, tanneries, spinning mills, and distilleries, have been erected at different places. Where in 1877 there were a hundred steam-boats, to-day there are more than three times that many. The mines and quarries employ twenty thousand workmen. In the ship-yards at Piræus, Syra, and other places are annually constructed a hundred ships. It is well known that the Greek navy takes an honorable place among the navies of the world. In 1884 Greece held the eleventh place among maritime powers, coming immediately after Holland and preceding Austria and Denmark. The amount of building has also greatly increased in these last years. Athens whose population has risen in five years from sixty-seven thousand to eighty-five thousand, has covered with buildings the plain which extends on all sides from Patissia, and other cities have increased in similar proportion.

The country has advanced not less than the city; large estates have been reconstructed and the methods of agriculture used in France and America introduced. In several places irrigation has been applied, and to-day the cultivated land extends over nearly five million acres.

During the year 1883, Athens presented a fairly spectacle; capital flowed in; bank-stock, railroad stock, mining stock, everything that was touched turned to gold. Everything doubled its value. People spent as freely as they earned. It seemed as if the River Pactolus had been turned into the bed of the Ilissus.

This sudden prosperity, this miraculous increase of public fortune in a country where gold had always been a rare commodity depended upon the happy activity which the annexation of Thessaly had caused, upon the pacific policy of the ministry, and finally on the new resources which were developed under this double influence. The transformation had still another cause. In these later years a great economic fact, which may have the consequences of a great political fact, has been accomplished in the history of modern Greece. It is the return of the Greek countrymen. These are Greeks whose families left Constantinople after the Ottoman Conquest to find refuge, some at Venice, others in Crete, the majority in the isles of the Ægean Sea, such as Chios or Pharos, where the Turks exercised authority rather nominal than effective. When the revolution of 1821 broke out the descendants of these families emigrated again and settled at Odessa, Alexandria, Trieste, Leghorn, Marseilles, London, or Vienna. Everywhere they went they established counting-houses

or banks; everywhere they made money; some of them to-day count their fortunes by tens of millions. These people had upheld the Greek insurrection by their money. They had made magnificent gifts to the new kingdom. Monuments, great schools, and hospitals were built at their expense. Nevertheless they remained abroad. Their money profited the country; it did not multiply in it; it did not contribute to its economic development. In the last ten years they have returned in large numbers to Greece. Was it homesickness that brought them back? Was it because these cosmopolitan Greeks, always so avaricious, instinctively understood where there was money to be made? The fact is inexplicable, but it is no less certain that their return was one of the greatest benefits that Greece could hope for, and that for those who are interested in this nation this reconciliation is an excellent sign. Two elements of economic life were wanting in Greece, capital and a readiness to undertake great industrial enterprises. These compatriots brought both back to Greece. It is to them that she owes her railroads, her agricultural improvements, her irrigation. Thanks to them and their relations to the high financial circles of Europe, the loan of 1870 (sixty million francs), the loan of 1881 (one hundred thirty million), and the loan of 1884 (one hundred seventy million), have been covered. Another fact is significant—of the twenty-eight millions of revenue which Greece pays annually there is not one fourth which is paid to foreigners.

The debt is, none the less, very heavy. The loans made in the last six years, necessitated by the armed peace from 1878 to 1881, by the organization of Thessaly—where there was everything to do—by the public works, and the raising of a forced credit, have considerably increased the debts of Greece. If agricultural, industrial, and commercial development has enriched the country, the state is nevertheless in a difficult economic condition. It is essential that the receipts suffice for expenses, that the budget balance. The great onward march of business has stopped in Greece as it has stopped in France and almost everywhere in Europe. Action and reaction; now fat, then lean, cattle; it is the fatal law. When the crisis came it was complicated because the country was in a state of transition. This transformation had perhaps been a little too sudden, it was not possible to avoid embarrassment. But if Greece finds herself to-day in a critical financial condition, this crisis has not stopped the progress of the country. In studying the budget for 1886 the new minister reduced the expenditures, fixed the actual army at eight thousand men, and stopped certain works. Moreover, he put a less value upon the receipts. Thanks to the wise administration and advice of the ministry, we may hope that if not this year, at least in two or three years, the true equilibrium of the budget will be established. Whatever may happen to Greece, whatever benefit or whatever damage war may bring her, it is plain that peace has been fruitful. In the last twenty-five years and, above all, in the last five years, the country has been transformed. Those who love the Greeks the least, those whom their pleasures, their interests, or their studies take there, are struck by the progress of this people born yesterday although more than thirty centuries old; and they look with as much sympathy as curiosity upon this new civilization established on such glorious ruins.

CONDITION AND PROGRESS OF THE COLORED RACE.

BY EDGAR J. GIBSON.

A large number of petitions signed by colored men in various Southern States have been presented recently in both Houses of Congress. Some of them ask for an appropriation to aid the petitioners in emigrating to Liberia, while others request that a territory be set apart for the colored race, as has been done for the Indians. The petitioners relate how their ancestors were brought to this country by force, and that for over two hundred years the race was held in bondage, the fruits of their labor appropriated by the whites, and a large portion of their earnings used in maintaining the government. Regarding these facts as giving them a just claim on the national treasury, dissatisfied with their present surroundings, despairing of the future, and believing that it would be better for them to live apart from the whites, these colored men petition Congress for relief. A considerable number of similar memorials were presented in the last Congress. They were buried amid the vast multitude of such documents that fill crypts in the Capitol. Possibly something may result from them this year, as Senator Logan has introduced a resolution for the appointment of a commission to investigate the condition of this unfortunate race. But there is little to hope from any inquiry that may be regarded in the public mind as having a political bearing. However, no harm will come from letting in all the light possible on the dark places of the South.

There is a plaintive truth in what these poor colored men state in their petitions. But it is doubtful if they represent the feelings of any great number of their race, so far as the expressed desire to return to Africa and to aid in building up the Republic of Liberia is concerned. As to the creation of a colored state or territory in this country a much larger number of colored men would favor that. Such a project, however, has never received much encouragement from the educated members of the race. It may be indirectly carried out in time in the South itself. The statistics of population show that considerable portions of some of the Southern States are now practically abandoned to the colored people. The land is principally owned by the whites, but they rent it to colored men and live themselves in distant towns and cities. In that way the absentee landlord system is growing in the South, though it works no better there than it does in Ireland.

These petitions to Congress for relief correctly represent a feeling of discontent among colored men, which is generally shared by all members of the race in the South. Despite the fact that the migrating instinct is feeble in the race, thousands of them during the past winter have emigrated from the Carolinas and some other Southern States. This is going on all the time, and is likely to increase rather than diminish. When this movement began a few years ago, it was looked upon as inspired by political motives. A feeling that their political rights are denied them, doubtless has some effect in aiding this movement; but it is not so much the result of political proscription or bad treatment as of a desire to improve their surroundings, to educate their families, and to better themselves generally. It will be a beneficial thing for the race. Thousands of them go from one state to another controlled by the same political party, which is hardly compatible with any view that attributes the movement to politics. They have organ-

ized emigration societies, and carry on these things themselves in their own way. As far as possible the whites discourage this emigration. That it is extensive—increasing rather than diminishing—is proof of the existing discontent and the growing desire for improvement.

Having spent some months in revisiting the South during the last two years, going into every state, I came away with the impression that the colored people there are slowly advancing. But in much the larger geographic proportion of the South that is not the case. In many parts they are probably growing worse rather than better. This is due to ignorance, intemperance, and neglect. "Before the surrender"—a common expression in the South—a man having slaves as property felt that he had a value in them, and he was naturally disposed, so far as their physical condition was concerned, to take care of that property. On that account the physical condition of the slave was better in slavery than under the form of peonage that exists to-day in many parts of the South. Under this system the colored man gets no more pay than sufficient to keep body and soul together. It affords him the poorest kind of a living, with no chance for advancement, nor opportunity to go elsewhere. He is no longer under legal restraint, as in the days of slavery, but is under a restraint from the force of circumstances. His ignorance makes him the prey of designing men. Even the small sum that is promised him in wages is paid in store orders, leaving him constantly in debt, and thus in a kind of qualified servitude. Having been emancipated from one system of bondage, the negroes are thus held in another—which might be fittingly called the bonds of ignorance. Bishop Halsey, of the colored Methodist church, in relating in Augusta, Georgia, his personal experience, gave a fair idea of the condition of mind of many colored men when he said:—

"As a race we labor under a great many disadvantages. After I was set free, and when I was told that I was free, it was a long time before I could believe it. I thought it was too great a miracle. My master told me that I was as free as anybody—as free as he was—but it seemed to me that I could not realize it; and after I was emancipated I treated the white people just as I had done at the time I was in slavery. It seemed to me that my mind had received that bent, that tendency to reverence the white people especially before everybody else. Now it seems to me that our people, to a large extent, labor under difficulties in that direction. They feel timid, and they do not do as much as they might do with the same kind of education and capacity under other circumstances. I believe that the general tendency of the public mind in this country is favorable to doing all that can be done to educate the colored race. I believe that there are some white people who would strongly oppose the education of the colored people, but the great mass of the citizens of this country, the thinking people, are desirous that the colored race should be elevated in the social scale. I believe we are passing from chaos to order. In negro phraseology we are 'coming out of Egypt,' and our people say there must be a wilderness between Egypt and the promised land. They say, 'what else can you expect, as we have for fifteen or twenty years been in the wilderness.'"

Considering their lack of opportunities the colored people

in the South have made remarkable advancement. Twenty-one years ago if a school book was found in the house of a "darkey" he got "nine and thirty lashes" for it. And yet by the census of 1880 of the colored adult males in the United States, thirty-one per cent could read and write.

Of course all is by no means bright on either side in the South. Nearly half a million white, and over a million colored, voters there cannot read the ballots which they cast. This startling fact brings forcibly to mind the warning words of James Madison in 1826: "A popular government without popular information or the means of acquiring it, is but the prologue to a farce or tragedy or both." With a knowledge of these statistics of illiteracy no one will be surprised to learn that in the census period of 1870 to 1880 there was a net loss in property valuation in ten Southern States of four hundred eleven million, four hundred seventy-five thousand ninety dollars. Three only of the Southern States—Texas, North Carolina, and Georgia—showed a gain in that period. The United States Senate, in view of such facts, passed what is known as the Blair Educational bill—now pending in the House—to appropriate seventy-seven million dollars to be distributed over a period of eight years, to aid in the temporary support of common schools in the South. The absence of schools and the lack of education undoubtedly explain in part why property depreciated in those states.

The sight of the crowds of shiftless looking, ignorant men and boys, that can be seen hanging about the railroad stations in the South is enough, without even closer investigation, to demonstrate the great need of educating them in a way to make of them intelligent and industrious citizens. France in 1870 realized that it was not the needle-gun but educated Germany, which so quickly brought her to defeat and submission. Assuredly the United States ought not to cast aside all the teachings of history in dealing with this subject of illiteracy.

These facts about illiteracy in the South have an important bearing on the condition of the colored race. The nation abolished slavery as a legal institution, but ignorance is slavery and no matter what is written in the constitution and laws, the colored race in the South will continue in a condition of slavery until intelligence, the handmaid of liberty, loosens their shackles. The people of the South claim to be doing all they can. But the ability to provide schools is not equal to the demand.

Considerable has been accomplished for the education of the negroes by schools founded by religious charities. The Peabody fund has distilled the dews of Heaven all over the South. It has done much to provide competent teachers for colored schools. White persons teaching in colored schools were formerly ostracized in all parts of the South. That prejudice is slowly giving away, and I found in Mobile that the colored schools were taught by southern white women.

The colored people are nearly all laborers. The value of that labor is greatly lessened because of ignorance. European statistics show that as education increases pauperism decreases, and as education decreases pauperism increases. The progress of the colored man must necessarily be slow while he has so little opportunity to learn how to read and write. By education, industrial included, the labor of the colored man would nearly double in value, and thus add enormously to the prosperity of the South. Speaking on the subject Bishop Halsey had this to say:—

"One thing that has an unfavorable bearing on our people is their general failure to make anything by farming. They cultivate the soil in a certain way, but not understanding the business properly they frequently make failures. I suppose that eight tenths of our colored farming population

make failures. If they make a bare living, it is about all they can do. I gave a lecture once, to a body of colored farmers, on cultivating sweet potatoes, I went on to tell them what I knew about sweet potatoes, and told them that there were thousands and thousands of little rootlets that came to the surface to breathe, just as we do, and that it was necessary that those rootlets should exist in order to sustain the plant, and that if it was best that they should be severed or separated, God would not have put them there. One man got up—he was considered to be a leading colored farmer—and he said the best way to raise sweet potatoes was to take a plow and plow as deep as you could, until the white roots were held on the plow at the end of the row. That was his notion of cultivating the soil. I have frequently noticed that some of our people who would have a field of cotton that perhaps cost them several hundred dollars for cultivation and for manure, would go in there on a hot day and send the plow from six to ten inches into the ground. In such a case when a dry spell comes the land throws off all the crop, and they have nothing except weeds. So when the end of the year comes they are sadly in debt. That is one of the chief difficulties I see among the farmers, and it grows out of their ignorance. Without any education they are unable to grasp the simple principles that lie at the foundation of agriculture, I don't mean to say that they are all so, but that is the rule. I have found it difficult to get some of these people to understand the value of truth, for instance, or the difference between two special crimes. For example, one man will believe that dancing is just as bad as lying. When we find a man with fair learning we have no such trouble in indoctrinating him with our instruction. I travel among our people extensively, and I find that education helps our people infinitely—both morally and materially."

What Bishop Halsey says on this point will not be disputed. I could give the testimony of many other leading colored men in the South to the same effect. Low wages, extortionate rents, and a general system of swindling practiced on the colored man at plantation stores combine to oppress and discourage him. His ignorance makes him an easy prey to such things. As to wages they range from five to twelve dollars a month in the country. An intelligent colored man who is about to leave Alabama for Texas, was asked if he was going away on account of any feeling between the races, to which he made this reply: "No, sir. I find it as good here as anywhere I know. Our people are dissatisfied here because they work and don't get pay. A heap of them take to stealing—a heap moe'n I ever knew before. A man don't get but forty cents a day or fifty cents and board himself. Right in the busy time he gets fifty cents and board, but there is nothing in this country for them to do until cotton hoein' time. They begin about the 10th of May. After that they lay by in July, and then pickin' time comes in September. Women get twenty-five and thirty cents a day and board in cotton pickin' time, which is the harvest of the year. If a man hires by the month, he gets six or eight dollars a month. He is furnished with a cabin for his family, a patch of ground and rations for himself. Rations consist of three and one half pounds of meat and a peck of meal a week. It costs from seventy-five cents to one dollar for such food as one man eats in a week. The family has to be fed out of the wages. The man who hires you will supply food for the family and take it out of the wages. He will charge big prices for everything and we never get no money, but are always in debt. A man with a wife and family cannot live and be honest on such wages. The man who hires you keeps his own 'count. My observation is that

Alabama generally is going back, and the colored people, I think, are worse off than they were ten years ago."

What this colored man said is true of nearly all of the South, so far as wages on farms and plantations are concerned, excepting that in the picking time, higher wages are sometimes paid. But the monthly wages range from five to twelve dollars for a man, and two and three dollars for a woman. It is impossible for the colored people to make progress on such pay. A considerable number of them rent land, or rather work it on shares. The general plan is that the landlord furnishes the land, teams, and implements, for which he is paid one-half the crop. In Alabama three bales of cotton and a hundred bushels of corn is the average product to a "hand." His share amounts to about one hundred dollars at the average price—not enough to maintain his family decently. Of course some do better. Where the land is more productive the rent is higher. In East Carroll Parish, Louisiana, where this is the case, I was told the rent amounted to about eight dollars an acre for land worth from fifteen to twenty dollars an acre. A colored man with his wife and two children and the use of a horse cultivated twenty acres of land. He was a careful man and at the end of the year his share amounted to two hundred dollars. But it was all swallowed up in store bills. He did not complain of the planter but of the "shark" store-keepers. Without capital these colored men have to get credit from the stores until the crops are harvested, and they give a lien on their share of the crop as security. The most outrageous prices are charged. In this particular parish, pork, for instance, was charged at twenty dollars a barrel, though selling in New Orleans at less than half that price. This is practiced all through the South. The ignorant colored man is often charged for what he does not get, and the prices are from one hundred to three hundred per cent more than would be charged a white man for cash. But both planter and laborer are more or less swindled in this store credit system, so that as a rule neither is prospering. Of course the landlord has the advantage. He generally takes charge of the sale of the cotton, and divides with the tenant after it is sold. If so disposed he can easily take an unfair advantage in disposing of the crop. He is protected by law. In North Carolina, for instance, the tenant cannot sell a thing he has raised until the rent is paid. If he raises anything for himself, outside of that to be shared with the landlord, he cannot sell it without the consent of the owner of the land. This places him at the mercy of the landlord. As to failures in farming something must also be allowed for the poverty of the soil in large sections of the South.

I think these facts, aside from others that might be mentioned, will furnish a fair explanation of the general dissatisfaction among colored people. A government agent who had been investigating claims growing out of the war, in testifying before a Senate committee not long ago, was asked the question, "What is the condition there of the colored people as to the comforts of living and their prosperity generally?" and this was the reply:—

"I had occasion to investigate the claims of a large number of colored men in Liberty County, in Georgia. I do not say what I saw was a fair average, but I went to the homes of perhaps one hundred fifty different men. In all of these homes I found only two chairs—just two chairs in all of them. I do not mean two in each home, but two in all of the one hundred fifty houses. I honestly believe that I could have put every solitary thing in sight in and around those cabins—except the dogs—in a six-mule wagon. I thought I had seen poverty in the great cities of the country and elsewhere, but I never saw anything to compare with the poverty of those negroes there. They were generally engaged in working a little rice patch and a little corn, and I found only one of them that had any horses. The claims of the colored people were for property taken in 1865. They had more in 1865 than they have had since, and I think their claims amounted to more than the entire value of the whole country now. They live on a little rice and things of that sort, and they have their dogs to catch 'varmints,' as they call it. A negro at Barnesville told me a pitiful story about his affairs, and that he was not able to make a living. I said to him, 'Why don't you go where you can?' and he said: 'Great Moses, boss, I hasn't had two dollars since the surrender.' In Butts County an old negro came up to me while I was sitting in a buggy and wanted a chew of tobacco. I do not chew tobacco, and I said to him, 'Why don't you spend less money for other things and buy tobacco?' and he said, 'I have been working for ten dollars a year and I can't save any money.' I found that the colored people there were getting from ten to forty dollars a year with rations. But they were not even paid those sums in money, as a rule, but in store orders, and they were always in debt."

It must be clear from such facts that a system of peonage does exist in the South, under which the colored race is making little progress. Many leading white employers told me that they preferred colored to white labor, showing that the quality of the labor, under proper treatment, is good. The colored people live on little, they never "strike," will stand any amount of abuse, and are cheerful. As to some other phases of this question, I will speak hereafter.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR THE SUMMER MEMORIAL DAYS.

For those members of Local Circles who do not attend any Assembly, it might be well to observe the Memorial Days occurring during the summer months. All the links in the chain of the C. L. S. C. year would thus be filled in, and the home-stayers would bind themselves more closely in zeal and interest to those who attend Assemblies and there become thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the work. For such as may wish to act on this suggestion the following programs may be of some use. As it would be more in keeping to make them all outdoor exercises, the programs have been arranged with this thought in view, but of course it is not essential that they be carried out in this particular. Special Sunday could be most appropriately commemorated in the woods. Inauguration Day and St. Paul's Day, com-

ing so near together can be combined. For Garfield Day much attractiveness would be lent to the occasion by suitable decoration, whether observed out-of-doors or within. Portraits of Garfield, Lincoln, Washington, and of other presidents, and of leading statesmen, flags for draping, and an abundance of evergreens and flowers could easily be procured and arranged, and they would go far toward making the day a delightful one. Plenty of music should always be provided for open air exercises, that furnished by a band being especially enjoyable.

SPECIAL SUNDAY.

Prayer—Hymn—Scripture Reading—Hymn.

- i. Roll Call—Responses, Verses from the Bible referring to the Forest.

2. Paper—Bible Stories Connected with the Forest.
3. Reading—"The Groves Were God's First Temples." By Bryant.
Singing.
4. Paper—The Influence of Outdoor Religious Services.
5. Recitation—"Worship." By Whittier.
6. Responsive Reading—Psalm civ.
Singing.
7. Address.
8. The Closing Part of the Chautauqua Vesper Service.

INAUGURATION DAY AND ST. PAUL'S DAY.

1. Roll Call—Commemorative Quotations.
2. Opening Address.
3. Paper—History of the C. L. S. C.
Music.
4. Book Review—"The Chautauqua Movement." By Chancellor J. H. Vincent.
5. Selections.
6. Essay—Some Celebrated Groves.
Music.
7. Dinner in the Woods.
8. Toasts.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

Music—Prayer—Music.

1. The Reading of The Bryant Letter.

2. Orations and Essays by the Graduates. (Each might choose for a subject some topic passed over in the course of study.)

Chorus Song.

3. Address by the President of the Circle.
Music.

4. Addresses by Visitors.
Music.

5. Reception for the Graduates. Banquet, Toasts, etc.

GARFIELD DAY.

"One of the few immortal names that were not born to die."

1. Roll Call—Quotations regarding a Noble Life.
2. Essay—Garfield's Early Life.
3. Selection—"The Happy Warrior." By Wordsworth.
Music by the Band.
4. Paper—Garfield as a Statesman.
5. Paper—Garfield as a General.
Music.
6. Selection—From Garfield's own Writings.
7. Essay—The Ministry of Garfield's Suffering and Death.
Music.
8. Table Talk—Incidents Connected with the Life of Garfield.
Music.

LOCAL CIRCLES.

C. L. S. C. MOTTOES.

We Study the Word and the Works of God.—"Let us Keep Our Heavenly Father in the Midst."—"Never Be Discouraged."

C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS.

1. OPENING DAY—October 1.
2. BRYANT DAY—November 3.
3. SPECIAL SUNDAY—November, second Sunday.
4. MILTON DAY—December 9.
5. COLLEGE DAY—January, last Thursday.
6. SPECIAL SUNDAY—February, second Sunday.
7. FOUNDER'S DAY—February 23.
8. LONGFELLOW DAY—February 27.
9. SHAKESPEARE DAY—April 23.
10. ADDISON DAY—May 1.

11. SPECIAL SUNDAY—May, second Sunday.
12. SPECIAL SUNDAY—July, second Sunday.
13. INAUGURATION DAY—August, first Saturday after first Tuesday; anniversary of C. L. S. C. at Chautauqua.
14. ST. PAUL'S DAY—August, second Saturday after first Tuesday; anniversary of the dedication of St. Paul's Grove at Chautauqua.
15. COMMENCEMENT DAY—August, third Tuesday.
16. GARFIELD DAY—September 19.

Before the Scribe wipes his pen and prepares for the summer outing there must be one more visit with the Local Circles. Very natural it is to fall to thinking, before taking a final farewell, of what has been done this past year. There are a few facts to be compiled from our monthly gleanings among the circles, that are strikingly suggestive. These facts show that every state and territory in the union with the exception of Arizona, Alaska, and the Indian Territory has sent representatives to our columns. In every state the growth in number of circles and in strength has been unexampled; thus from Massachusetts one hundred fifty-seven different circles have been reported to the present volume of THE CHAUTAUQUAN from New York two hundred thirty; from Illinois one hundred fifteen; from Iowa ninety; from Kansas forty-four; and these figures are but representative of the extension of the work throughout the country. In the South not a state but has fallen into rank, and in the West there has been a steady growth throughout the year. One other leading feature of this C. L. S. C. year is the number of foreign countries which have been entered; the list includes Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Prince Ed-

ward Island, New Brunswick, Mexico, the Sandwich Islands, Japan, India, Bulgaria, and Russia. Such facts make a royal closing, a double incentive for a glorious beginning next year.

FAREWELL MEETINGS.

At this writing (May 25) very few reports of the closing entertainments of the year have reached us. In order that we may have these reports for use in our October issue, circles should send notices of their farewell festivities to the General Office, Plainfield, N. J. before August 1. Each new feature introduced into these meetings should be carefully reported. Be generous with your wit and wisdom.

The No Name of BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, wound up its affairs on May 4. Its entertainment included a presentation to the honored president, of a handsome lamp. A souvenir of the occasion comes to us in the shape of "Farewell Greetings," an original poem printed on the folder with the program.

The Local Circle of CARTHAGE, MISSOURI, held a most delightful class reception on the evening of May 11, at the home of one of its members, graduating its first class,

numbering six. The graduates are most enthusiastic as to the coming year's study, and have no thought but to add seal to seal.

C. L. S. C. LIBRARIES.

It will be the work of ambitious and faithful circle leaders to give a little time this summer to planning "something new" for the coming year. Allow the Scribe to suggest that if you have not already endowed your circle with the library ambition, it be your next year's work. A C. L. S. C. reference library is not a new idea in these columns. Several circles in previous years have told us their plans for securing books. From MONTROSE, PENNSYLVANIA, a correspondent writes: "The circle, feeling the need of a public library in the town, determined to undertake to provide one. The proceeds of its first public meeting were devoted to this purpose and a number of books purchased. A very good collection of two hundred sixty volumes, long buried in oblivion, were presented by an old book-club. This circle expects to give still another entertainment for the benefit of the library."—At NORTH CHATHAM, NEW YORK, the circle has raised money for eighty-seven volumes, and is soon to make a further addition. What has been done can be done. Let the first investment of your Local Circle be a reference library.

ARBOR DAY.

Village improvements and forest culture are two of the live interests of the times. Arbor Day is a step toward the advancement of them both. It is particularly gratifying to see Local Circles take an active interest in this very practical celebration. One of the first to report observance of the day is the PIERRE (DAKOTA) Circle. April 23 was the date for the tree-planting. The plan had been for the circle to meet and plant the tree on the Court House Square, but plans "gang aft a-gley;" the tree did not come. "Hamlet with Hamlet left out" was enacted that evening. The band played, there was an elaborate program, and a joyful time. The next day the tree appeared and was planted. The pleasure was simply doubled by the break in the program. This Pierre Circle is looked on with great pride by its members. —At BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, the four circles, Ancients, Calypso, Minerva, and Franklin, each planted a tree on a shadeless street-corner. The presidents of the circles with appropriate remarks christened the trees with the names of the respective circles. In the evening a spirited public performance was given. The Chautauqua spirit is strong in Bethlehem. Three circles have been organized there this winter. The Ancients have been in existence about three years. —At FACTORYVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA, a public meeting celebrating Arbor Day was held, and well attended. —Of course OCEAN GROVE, NEW JERSEY, made a fine thing out of the day—it does of every celebration. Among other papers read was an excellent one on the "Trees of Sandy Hook." —The ARGUS of MILFORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE, united with the Village Improvement Society, the Grange, and the G. A. R. in securing a speaker and band for the exercises. After the public exercises a procession formed and marched to the spot chosen for the circle's trees. Four were planted. The first three were dedicated to the Classes of '87, '88, and '89 respectively; the fourth to Chancellor Vincent.

MORE NEW CIRCLES.

In every issue of the present volume of THE CHAUTAUQUAN, October excepted, large numbers of new circles have been recorded; we have reached the yearly "finis," and still they come. At GREAT FALLS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, twenty-eight members have been enrolled. "The parts assigned to mem-

bers are cheerfully taken," the secretary writes, "and the good accomplished is marked and encouraging."

The Rainbow of WEST ACTON, MASSACHUSETTS, reports itself as seven strong and a "perfect chord" in taste and ambition. —The circle at DORCHESTER, reported without name in April, is the Sherwin, thirty members. —At SOUTH FRAMINGHAM the circle, thirty-two in number, has derived great good this year from the N. E. C. Association to whose meetings it always sends a delegate.

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, has a new circle.

The circle which made its first appearance in our June issue from SOUTH ORANGE, NEW JERSEY, is to be known as the Ridgewood. It has eighteen members.

At BELLEVUE, PENNSYLVANIA, *not* West Bellevue, is a new circle of eight members. —The Hartley Circle of MYERSDALE is finishing its first year's work. The fifteen members are heartily pleased with their Chautauqua undertaking. —"Our meetings are very interesting; have undoubtedly been a success." —The first report from the Golden Circle of SERVICE. —The Earnest Workers of CATAWISSA have been organized only a short time, but write that if the present interest and enthusiasm be continued throughout the four years, there will be no doubt of the ultimate success of the circle. The Earnest Workers grew out of the Mountain Grove Assembly, the first session of which was held last summer. Other Pennsylvania Circles having a similar origin are those at MILTON, WILLIAMSPORT, SELIN'S GROVE, BLOOMSBURG, SHICKSHINNY, KINGSTON, NANTICOKE, LEWISBURG, and SUNBURY.

The East End Chautauquans of CLEVELAND, OHIO, are conducting themselves like veterans. There are thirty-eight of them on the roll, but so catholic is their spirit that they say on their programs, "You" (and that means everybody) "are cordially invited to be present." "Please take this home" is the request that heads each program scattered; a quiet way of reminding people of the C. L. S. C. —"We are getting along splendidly, and the interest is increasing. We look forward to a larger circle soon." —CENTERVILLE Circle. —The end of the first year finds the Franklin Circle of CINCINNATI with ten members. —DELAWARE has a circle of seven. —HOPEWELL Circle has a new feature—a class of pedagogues; this is explained by the fact that ten of the twenty-eight members are teachers.

One new club reported from INDIANA, the Gradatio of GREENFIELD. "Progressing finely and much encouraged" is its cheery report.

A courageous company at ODELL, ILLINOIS, began the readings in March determined to finish in time to begin with the classes in October, '86. What it has already done is good proof that it will probably accomplish its ambition. —The Self-Helpers of OAK PARK numbers eighteen. They, too, began late, but have determined to "conquer or die." —The Richard Grant White and the Lowell are CHICAGO's latest recruits. Garfield, another '85 Circle, shows a practical program—not an easy thing to arrange always. —The MONMOUTH Circle is reported in a flourishing condition. —DELEVAN supports two Chautauqua Circles with a combined membership of forty. They meet but once a month but make that meeting notable. —HUDSON sends still another addition for our roll; eighteen names are included in it.

Here is from MISSISSIPPI, MINTER CITY. "We have a very interesting circle of seven members. We call it the Tallahatchie, from the river on whose banks nearly all our homes are situated. We meet semi-monthly. The first meeting in each month has for the main features readings, social discussions, criticisms, quotations, and items; the

second is mainly a *résumé* of the month's readings. The interest grows with each meeting, and as it has been in operation since October last we can with confidence prophesy a long and vigorous existence. If we could give but a partial idea of the difficulties under which we labor, it would show better our interest and enjoyment than a recital of what we have done. All who take an active part in the circle exercises are married people with little leisure. Our homes are located in a country whose winters are almost continuously dark and damp, and whose roads are often nearly impassable with mud. In spite of drawbacks we have no thought of lessening our zeal. As difficulties multiply our determination strengthens."

The Arnold Memorial Circle, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, opened work last fall with twenty-one names. The secretary gives the following breezy report of what it is and has been doing:—

"We now number forty-eight. We are the youngest and largest circle in the city. We have had an evening in Rome, with a lecture and lantern views. We have purchased an eighteen dollar electric kit, and have been experimenting with it. We will have an electrical entertainment soon to which we have invited the other seven circles of the city. We send this week fifteen dollars toward the Chautauqua Chime. Our programs are full and rich. We have learned and recited all the questions in THE CHAUTAUQUAN. Our roll-call is answered in a different manner each week. We are each to write a short paper on "Where shall I spend my vacation," these will be handed to some member who will read them, omitting names, and the circle guesses who the writer is. One evening we had a conversation on tropical vegetation, each member to tell of some plant or tree of interest. Occasionally we have a debate. Then, too, we have letters from abroad, Venice, Rome, Athens, etc. We do solid work, and good interest is shown in the meetings. Our motto is 'Earnest in work, steadfast in the race.'"

The Burr Oak Circle takes its name from the large number of burr oak trees which are native to the beautiful valley in which lies the prosperous and growing city of KALAMAZOO. The circle has about thirty members. Friends of the circle are freely invited to its meetings. Its regular meetings have been well attended and full of interest. One evening Prof. J. Montgomery, of Kalamazoo College, showed many beautiful experiments in electricity. A short time after Prof. W. C. Richards, of Chicago, delivered three wonderful lectures.——WACOSTA reports a circle of seventeen; ORION, the Lunar of twenty.

IOWA presents for the first time circles at REINBECK, EPWORTH, and LE MARS (the Seven Sisters).

The beginning of a well-established circle of the C. L. S. C. is to be found, we hope, in the newly-organized Spare Minute Circle at LOCKWOOD, MISSOURI. Twenty young people from the Sunday School form this circle.

The GARDEN CITY, KANSAS, Circle was organized in October with twenty-six members enrolled. The circle is very popular and doing good work. Next year the members expect to do still better. Although composed of particularly busy people they have been patient over hinderances and persevering in the work.——At WILSON, fourteen persons have organized a circle.——FORT SCOTT adds the Renier; PARSONS, the Mystic.

The Round Table of DURANGO, COLORADO, made merry on Shakspeare Day, delighting its friends with wit and wisdom.

Our CALIFORNIA notes are not in the least affected by the closing of the year. LAKEPORT has a membership of twenty and the interest is increasing as they progress. A circle of fifty is expected next year.——We mentioned MODESTA as a new Chautauqua center in our June issue.

Bryant is the name chosen for the club, which has fifteen members. Three of the weekly meetings of the month are devoted to regular work, the fourth is made a special meeting—a plan which enables a circle at once to do its solid work and yet to intersperse sufficient variety and brightness to keep up interest.

THE VETERANS.

The Acadian, the elder circle of YARMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA, (Maple Leaf is the other) is twenty-eight in number. A large amount of travel in Rome has been an attraction of the year's work.

Dorionic Circle, BIDDEFORD, MAINE, finds the course for the year full of interest and scholarly gain. In chemistry the circle has enjoyed a course of six lectures with full experiments. While reading the "Day in Ancient Rome" a large plan of the old city was exhibited and explained.——The Annie Carey of WAYNE (named from the singer whose birthplace is here) will enjoy its annual picnic in August, inviting its friends to a picturesque nook on the shore of Androscoggin Lake.——OXFORD has an enthusiastic circle which we have never had the pleasure of noticing before.

All the "ups and downs" of circle growth have been exemplified in the Summer Circle of LANCASTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE. Since 1878 it has been struggling through the "lone reader," and the "triangle" periods, until now it has reached a healthy condition of ten members and abundant enthusiasm.

A friend at CHELSEA, MASSACHUSETTS, grows eloquent over the electrical work of her circle: "I can assure you we are doing splendidly. We have one local member, a model-maker, and he has made us an electrical machine. At our young people's social nearly forty took a shock at once from a pane of glass on which he had pasted tin foil—to show that a jar was not necessary. The little machine is just perfect. Last year we were eight, this year twenty-four."

In addition to other good things the circle at HOPKINTON, now grown to a membership of twenty-four, has regularly a list of questions prepared by a committee. These questions are on the readings of the course, and on all sorts of outside topics. The list is divided among the members, two or three being given to each person. At the next meeting the president reads the questions and the proper persons answer.

——The Hurlbut Circle of EAST BOSTON tendered a reception to the Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, D. D., of Plainfield, N. J., on Feb. 20. A true Chautauqua welcome was given to the distinguished guest. Dr. Hurlbut responded to the greeting, referring to the fact that it was the second time he had been the recipient of courtesies from the circle which bore his name. A pleasant feature of the evening's exercises, was the presentation by the circle to Dr. Hurlbut of "The Year's Sketch Book."——The First WOBURN Circle, with a few invited guests, enjoyed a very pleasant evening recently, the occasion being an informal reception to the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fisk, whose near departure from Woburn the members of this circle have especial reason to regret. The circle presented its friends with some articles of silver ware as a tangible proof of the love and appreciation of Woburn Chautauquans.——

The Raymond of LYNN (twenty-six members) has a hint for you. It furnishes a column of C. L. S. C. news for a local paper. Most local editors would be glad to get occasionally such a column.——At WESTFIELD the circle has held a "testimony meeting." It is a good idea. The Scribe too is going to hold one in *Local Circles*. Westfield's words shall have a place then.——From the MELROSE Circle we have a racy story of Bryant, Milton, and Longfellow celebrations. These Melrose friends are the first in point of time in that pretty suburb. They started strong, but de-

clare that this year they are both stronger and larger. It is a point to note that the latter quality does not always guarantee the former.—The Alpha of ATTLEBORO FALLS has also been remembering its friends; this time the president. The circle made an informal call, and left a marble clock on the mantel. These lines from the presentation rhyme tell the secret of the choice of the gift, and one secret of that president's success.

I remember one word which our president said—

The kind Mr. Jenness, who stands at our head—

And the sum and the substance was,—“start up on time.”

—The Plymouth Rock of PLYMOUTH is as sturdy as its name. It has a gain of twenty this year, and will graduate thirteen members in August.—The Undaunted of WEST CHELMSFORD is still in a flourishing condition.—There is a large and busy circle at FALL RIVER, the Amity. Last year it numbered thirteen; it has nearly tripled this year. The Chautauqua Circles of CHELSEA recognized Shakspeare Day by a reception and literary entertainment.

Here is a list of “treats” enjoyed by the Silver City Circle of MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT: A lecture on “Microscopes,” with charts; one on “Electro plating” with experiments; a course on chemistry (the circles of the city united in this); one on “Religion in Art,” illustrated; and a lawn party.—MANSFIELD reports the circle as “better than last year.”

I am composed of twenty-four letters.

My 4, 1, 24, 8, 19, 13, is a state that once held the supremacy of Greece.

My 17, 12, 21, 20, 10, is a leader in Athens in the age of Pericles.

My 22, 9, 3, 20, is one of the Roman Tyrants.

My 4, 17, 23, 1, 15, 20, is a Roman general in the Carthaginian War.

My 20, 17, 11, 24, 14, 23, 13, is an ancient counterpart of Marie Antoinette.

My 13, 6, 2, 16, 11, 18, 22, 5, is one of the hills of Rome.

My 7, 3, 20, 4, is one of the gods of the Greeks.

My whole is a Latin expression and the motto of the Argonauts of MIDDLETOWN.

A four-year-old circle of young ladies at PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, holds “occasional socials” for the lightening of their work and its introduction to friends.—The By-the-Sea of NEWPORT (twenty-five enrolled) celebrated its third anniversary in January. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe entertained the circle in November with what she saw in Rome.

—The Orion of APPONAUG has grown to twenty-one since we reported it in January.

OLEAN, NEW YORK, has become another C. L. S. C. stronghold. There is the Philomathic with one hundred members, a Longfellow C. Y. F. R. U., and three circles numbering about twenty-five each. The first named circle has conducted a lecture course during the past winter.—At TARRYTOWN, too, the circle has been conducting lectures.

—The Argonauts of BUFFALO have added to lectures a quotation contest; the winners were presented with souvenirs, and the company's excitement cooled with ice-cream and cake.—We humbly beg pardon of the Sunrise Circle of MT. LEBANON for the mutilation in our February issue of its motto:

“The common deeds of the common day,

Are ringing bells in the far away.”

—The Hawthorne Circle of ELMIRA has tried a new plan for reviewing the life of the poet from whom the quotations of the evening are taken. The facts of the life are written on numbered slips of paper, passed at random around the circle, and then read in order of number. A quotation book is being compiled by this circle, and a question box furnishes a lively part of the evening. Why does not some circle try

making a book of queries out of the results of the question box. It certainly would be an interesting volume in circle archives.—This is the way programs and presiding officers are provided for in the circle of eighteen members at LITTLE GENESEE: “A list of members is made out and each person furnished with a copy. Number 1 makes out a program for the first evening, No. 2 for the second, and so on through the list; each person by having the list knows when his turn is coming. Each person presides over the meeting for which he has prepared the program.”—At JAMESTOWN, Founder's Day was celebrated in an unique way. The study of the old masters has been a prominent subject with the circle during the past few months, and it was deemed appropriate to take up Raphael for an evening's study. The hall was tastefully decorated and a large number of copies of Raphael's paintings were hung upon the walls. The stage was handsomely draped, on either side of the platform large easels were placed, upon one of which stood “The Sistine Madonna,” upon the other “The Madonna of the Chair.” Directly in front upon a stand was a life size bust of Raphael; draped artistically about the easels and frames were handsome scarfs of silk, plush, crape, in drawn work and embroideries. A pleasant, social hour was passed after the program of the evening was concluded, and all present voted it a delightful and profitable evening.—Writing from JOHNSTOWN, a friend says:—

“We have a Chautauqua Circle here numbering about twenty-five members. At every second meeting a member reads the ‘Autograph,’ a paper which we have started and found very beneficial. Our last meeting was held at the home of one of our members, who lives about one and one-half miles from town. There was a snow storm the day before, making good sleighing, and as may be supposed our straw ride to and from her house on a moonlight night was heartily enjoyed and will long be remembered by all.

—An excellent feature of the programs of the WEST TROY Circle is the exhortations which are always attached. Here is a recent sample:—

“The first year of our reading and study is nearly at its close—only two monthlies more. Let us make the most of passing opportunities and pack brain and heart with choicest thoughts and influences, and so make our life a power for good while living it. Look over our program. Come with the choicest of gems in response to No. 1. Respond to No. 6, promptly. Send an offering to No. 7, and so be on good terms with the leader.”

—A set of the programs used by the SINCLAIRVILLE Local Circle has been received. They are uniformly strong and interesting.—The circle at MARGARETVILLE, though not increasing in numbers, is in interest. The local name chosen is Pakatakan, signifying the meeting of many waters.—On the sunny banks of the blue Niagara, the careful seeker after objects of interest may, by diligently applying his glass, discover the faint outline of a geometrical figure. Upon closer inspection it is seen to be a tiny circle, upon the circumference of which one can distinguish six small dots. These dots gradually assume a shape, and one is led to exclaim joyfully, “Six lovely pansies!” This little cluster of “thoughtful” flowers may be seen in the vicinity of YOUNGSTOWN. The name by which the class dignifies itself being the Niagara River Circle.

The Chautauquans of ONEIDA form a class of five members, organized in 1881. It has steadily increased in interest and members until now it numbers twenty-five. Last year four of the number received their diplomas.—The Alyssum of BUFFALO gave a most successful social in honor of Shakspeare in April.—Here is a claim from EDEN VALLEY to be the original Hale Circle. As our friends were a week earlier in taking the name than Hale of ERIE, PENN-

SYLVANIA, we think the credit of being the first must remain with them.

The ambitious members of the David Brainard Circle of PHILLIPSBURG, NEW JERSEY, not satisfied with pursuing the regular course, have introduced other features, introducing as they say, spice if not substance. They have an Art-Cradle, a Poet's Bower, and an Historical Lingo. Their latest project is a useful and happy one. It is a news exchange. The idea is for each member to obtain from some foreign circle, the more distant the better, a correspondent who will consent to the exchange of local newspapers once in one or two weeks. Thus, the circle has at each meeting visitors from abroad, who bring strange news from a far country.

This is an "idea" from the WASHINGTON, PA., program :

"Each member is requested in reading for this meeting to have at hand a slip of paper upon which to jot down points of particular interest, words or allusions not understood, or any comment which may occur to him. These slips are to be brought to the meeting."

—The Foster Brook Circle of GILMORE, has each year a course of lectures, employing as good talent as its finances will permit. —Chancellor Vincent has recently been at BEAVER. An exchange says of his visit :—

The reception given to Chancellor J. H. Vincent, by the local Circles of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, of Beaver County, was one of the most pleasant and enjoyable occasions ever participated in here by our Chautauquans. There were present over one hundred fifty members of our circles, who with a few invited friends, made a good-sized, and certainly very interested, audience. Chancellor Vincent's visit will make for Chautauqua hundreds more of friends here, and we anticipate an exodus to glorious Chautauqua next July and August.

—The KITTANNING Local Circle has enrolled thirty-five members. The circle's treatment of the Required Readings is good. It takes them up in "one hour's quiz," the remainder of the time of a meeting being devoted to general exercises.

The Peripatetics of LIBERTY, VIRGINIA, held a brilliant Shakspeare celebration in April. A pleasant end to their program was the "Game of Twenty Questions." The Peripatetics divided into two divisions, one to select a subject to be guessed by the second division. The latter was allowed twenty questions and three guesses. The subjects of the questions were chosen from Shakspeare.

Statistics from COLUMBUS, OHIO, place the number of Chautauquans in that busy city at one hundred seventeen; thirty-one in the Central Circle, organized in '87; twenty-five in the Vincent; forty-one in the Eastwood formed last October; and twenty in a second new circle. —The thriving Scovill Avenue Circle of CLEVELAND, reports a prosperous year. —At WATERFORD is a circle with a double name. The secretary thus explains its origin:

"Washington is emphatically the pioneer county of the state, the first settlement having been made at Marietta, now the county seat, in 1787-8. Much of our soil was 'dark and bloody ground' during the Indian wars. Our circle is, so far as we know, the first permanent organization in the county, so we thought ourselves entitled to be 'Ohio Pioneers.' Our membership is quite largely made up of *Shaws*, and at the christening of our circle, it was suggested that this fifteen-month old child of Chautauqua have added to its name 'Shaw-talk-away.' The suggestion 'took' at once. Our motto is, 'In principle firm, in inclination yielding.' In addition to this (for more private use) is, 'According to your power.' When the latter makes a public appearance it will be in Greek."

—LITTLE HOCKING has six readers this year. —The OBERLIN Circle has twenty-two well-pleased members. The D-jul

circle gives as its experience that a good way of creating interest and getting good work done, is to give each something to do, and to hold occasional socials for spice. —

The C. C. C. of CONNEAUT has our thanks for an invitation to a recent social.

The Circle of GREENSBURG, INDIANA, is not to be called the "Chaffee" as reported, but the Greensburg Circle. — There is no doubt about the loyalty of the WEST NEWTON Chautauquans. They have agitated until, as a friend writes, "everybody in the neighborhood knows what the C. L. S. C. means."

The Delphian Circle of KANKAKEE, ILLINOIS, finds in *The Question Table* a valuable addition to circle work, and has adopted this plan: the leader divides the questions among the members, and each member gives his answers at the next meeting. —Qui Vive of PITTSFIELD has reached a membership of seventeen. —Excelsior of ALINGDON held its second annual banquet in May—a delightful affair.

—The membership of the Olympian Circle of METROPOLIS is larger this year. —Among the senior circles is the McKendree of RUSHVILLE. Victory is theirs. They have kept their resolve for four years, and in August a number from their midst will receive diplomas.

ASHLAND, KENTUCKY,—"Our class is small but we are blessed with life and stick-to-itiveness. We are the only class in the 'gable end' of the state. We expect to be at Chautauqua to graduate in '87."

The Longfellow Circle of DUNDEE, MICHIGAN, reports: "Our meetings largely assume a conversational character. We often spend a half hour keeping up a running fire of impromptu questions, asked by any one and answered by any one. It sharpens our wits wonderfully. Another plan is to give quotations at roll-call from the authors we are studying, the circle giving the name of the author." —The First HILLSDALE Circle did finely with its Longfellow and Shakspeare Memorials. —The thirty-four members of the Carleton Circle of HUDSON glory in the fact that their circle is named from Will Carleton (a native of their town), and that he and his wife are fellow-members. Last summer the poet visited Hudson. The Chautauquans treated him to a royal reception and he in turn generously gave them a reading. Mr. Carleton has given to this circle the nucleus of a library a noble gift.

ANOKA, MINNESOTA, has twenty-six members reading; LITCHFIELD, nineteen. —From the Atlantis of HASTINGS this: "We first organized in September, '84. We acquired some valuable acquisitions last fall and the past winter. We depend on hard work for entertainment. Our meetings are very enjoyable, socially. The pride of each member is to be able to intelligently answer questions on Required Readings. Of twenty-four members but four are of the *inferior* sex. Our name is made notorious by our townsman, Ignatius Donnelly, the gifted author of the book on the lost continent and other works. The Class of '88 will surely regret when that year arrives."

A circle was organized in VERMILLION, DAKOTA, in 1884. It was re-organized again last fall, and has enjoyed a profitable and interesting year.

The BOZEMEN, MONTANA, Circle had an enigma in our May issue. The answers have been legion: "In this sign ye shall conquer."

The Ladies' Circle of RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA, numbers five. They commence meetings by reading a selection from the Bible, then singing and all repeating the Lord's prayer. They gave a public entertainment on Longfellow Day—acting a part of Miles Standish. —The Stratton of OAKLAND has for a motto *Nulla dies sine linea*. Thirty-two members

are in ranks.——Attention is called to the recruiting work of the SAN FRANCISCO Central. Cards are scattered, bearing the time and place of meeting, and the following explanatory note:—

The Central Circle is only one branch of an organization extending its agency and influence over all the country, and numbering thousands of members. This organization aims to promote habits of reading and study in connection with the routine of daily life, especially among those whose educational advantages have been limited, so as to secure to them the college student's general outlook upon the world and life, and to develop the habit of close, connected, persistent THINKING. Any person who can read and write may find in the Chautauqua Circle a means of engaging and quickening his mind, extending his information, and admitting him to the goodly fellowship of students of the word, works, and ways of God, and of the constitution and history of man.

The reverse side of the card bears the course of study for the current quarter.——There was a circle organized in VISALIA, in '83. We have just made its acquaintance. It is none the less prosperous if so modest. There are sixteen readers at Visalia.

The following is an additional list of circles organized earlier than '85, from which reports have been received:—

No. 1 (thirty members), FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK; Berkeley Circle (thirty-three members), TORONTO, CANADA; HALIFAX and DARTMOUTH Circle, NOVA SCOTIA; (five members) MILTON, NOVA SCOTIA; (one hundred forty-one members) BANGOR, MAINE; Dennett Circle (twelve members), KITTEBY; Vincent Circle (six members), STROUDWATER; The Seaside C. L. S. C., BELFAST; Pine Tree (twenty-one members), FOXCROFT; Skidompha Club, DAMARISCOTTA; Scott Circle (fourteen members), LEWISTON; Spruce Creek Round Table (nine members), KITTEBY; Minerva Circle (fifteen members), CLAREMONT, NEW HAMPSHIRE; Hillside Circle (thirteen), SPENCER, MASSACHUSETTS; Orphic Circle (twenty-eight members), BOSTON; Clark Circle (twenty-eight members), JAMAICA PLAIN; Philomathian (eight) LYNN; Delphic Circle, AMESBURY; Warren Circle (fifteen), WORCESTER; Mt. Tully Circle (eleven), ORANGE; Belleville Circle, NEWBURYPORT; Longfellow Circle, NORTH CAMBRIDGE; Pansy Circle (nine members), MANSFIELD; (thirty-nine members), EVERETT; Whittier Circle, AMESBURY; Carlisle Circle, SOUTH BYFIELD; Nissitissit, PEPPERELL; The Delphic C. L. S. C. (fifty-two), SALISBURY; (twenty-eight members) SOUTH FRAMINGHAM; Electric Circle (ten) WEST ENNIS; Pilgrim Circle (seventeen), MIDDLEBORO.

Arbutus Circle, MANSFIELD CENTER, CONNECTICUT; Phelps, NEW HAVEN; (forty-seven members) WINDSOR; Sappho Circle (twelve), GREENWICH; "Hanging Hills" Class, MERIDEN; Gardiner Circle (fourteen), PLANTSVILLE; BRIDGEPORT.

Pawtucket Circle, CAROLINA, RHODE ISLAND; (twenty-eight members), PAWTUCKET; Alcyone (eight), EAST GREENWICH; Hope Circle (thirty-two), PROVIDENCE.

(Thirteen members) HEMLOCK LAKE, NEW YORK; Mary A. Lathbury Circle (eighteen), MANCHESTER; Lower Oswego Falls (fourteen), FULTON; (twenty-six members) YONKERS; (twenty) ROCHESTER; RIPLEY; Browning (nine), LITTLE VALLEY; (twelve members) WEST GALWAY; Carey Circle (eighteen), AUBURN; (thirty-seven) AMSTERDAM; (twenty-four) WAVERLY; Monument (twenty-three), SCHUYLERVILLE;

MANCHESTER; BROOKFIELD Circle; Montgomery (thirteen), ROCHESTER; (eight) PULTNEY; Oatka (seven), PAVILION; Round Table C. L. and C. S. (twenty-one), CHURCHVILLE; Longfellow Circle (twenty-seven), CHATHAM; (seventeen) TREMONT.

Foster Circle (twenty-six members), JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY; NEWARK, (the Central Circle of sixteen members); WESTFIELD (Hope Circle of six members); BOUND-BROOK.

ELIZABETH, PENNSYLVANIA, The Riverside (twenty-five members), Pittston; NEW ALEXANDRIA (nine members); PHILADELPHIA (Arcadia C. L. S. C. of twelve members); LEWISBURGH (twenty-eight members); REYNOLDSVILLE (Mountain Pink of thirteen members); WYALUSING (membership, sixteen); STROUDSBURG (twenty-two members); STOUCHSBURG Circle; MECHANICSBURG (sixteen members); LIME RIDGE (The Clover Circle of sixteen members); CARBONDALE (twenty).

RANDOLPH, OHIO (seventeen members); ELLSWORTH (seven members); EAST LIVERPOOL (the Schliemann of fifteen members); SMITH'S LANDING; CINCINNATI (Grace M. E. Church, sixteen members); UPPER SANDUSKY (membership, eight); WARREN (The Round Table of fifteen members); LEBANON C. L. S. C. (twelve members); MORROW (Irving C. L. S. C. of twenty members); NORTH BLOOMFIELD (fourteen members); NORWALK; RAVENNA (the Royal Circle, eighteen members); SAYBROOK (the Alma C. L. S. C., eleven members); MT. VERNON ("Kokosing," seventeen members); NEW VIENNA (seven members); NELSONVILLE (nine members); TOLEDO (Bryant Circle of forty-five members); GENEVA Circle (sixteen members); PERRYSBURGH; ALLIANCE (The Cressets of fourteen members); ATHENS Circle (eighteen members); BRYAN (The Alpha, twelve members); DAYTON (twenty-five members); CUMMINGSVILLE (thirty-two members).

MILFORD, MICHIGAN, (Melrose Circle of fifteen members); ATLAS, (nineteen members); NASHVILLE (Thornapple Circle of twelve members); CHELSEA (eleven members).

HEBRON, INDIANA, (Bryant Circle, ten members); HAWPACH, (nine members); LAWRENCEBURG, (seventeen members); MARION, (thirteen members); GREENFIELD, (Laconia Circle); TERRE HAUTE, (Vincent Circle, forty-nine members); BLOOMINGDALE, (Penn Circle of nineteen members); QUINCY, (Alpha Circle).

OREGON, ILLINOIS, (Ganymede Circle of nine members); CARTHAGE (the Calumet of fourteen members); CANTON; AURORA.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, (fifty-nine members).

WORTHINGTON, MINNESOTA, (eight members).

APPLETON, WISCONSIN, (fifteen members); FORT ATKINSON, (the Ingleside Circle of eighteen members).

NEWTON, IOWA, (Cynosure of thirty-five members); IOWA CITY (thirty-three members); BURLINGTON (fifty members).

SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI, (Queen City Circle of nine members).

TOPEKA, KANSAS, ("Our Circle" of twenty-seven members); CHANUTE, (Sherwin, eleven members).

BEATRICE, NEBRASKA, (Aurora, nineteen members).

OURAY, COLORADO, (Uncompahgre, thirteen members).

NATIONAL CITY, CALIFORNIA, (Occident Circle of eighteen members); ST. HELENA, (seven members).

THE C. L. S. C. CLASSES.

CLASS OF 1886.—"THE PROGRESSIVES."

"We study for light, to bless with light."

CLASS ORGANIZATION.

President—The Rev. B. P. Snow, Biddeford, Maine.

Vice-Presidents—The Rev. J. T. Whitley, Salisbury, Maryland; Mr. L. F. Houghton, Peoria, Illinois; Mr. Walter Y. Morgan, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Delia Browne, Louisville, Kentucky; Miss Florence Finch, Palestine, Texas.

Secretary—The Rev. W. L. Austin, New Albany, Ind.

Treasurer—W. T. Dunn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The President of the Class desires to express his grateful appreciation of the delightful relations that have marked his entire connection with the grand Class of 1886. He regards his association with the Class as of great profit to himself. His correspondence with the many he has never seen, has been, to him, full of interest and enjoyment, and the memory of those letters of warm friendliness, high purpose in study, of fervent loyalty to truth and duty, will be ever fragrant. It has been a continual regret that it was impossible to give every one a specific and personal answer. The personal intercourse with the Class at the several Assemblies has been esteemed a rare privilege.

Those are congratulated who are now completing this course, and a word of hearty cheer is given to those, who, laboring at their best, have still more to accomplish in the appointed range of reading. "Never be discouraged".

Classmates, though we now reach the goal of this quadrennium of study, let us be true Progressives, going forth straightway to the conquest of other realms in the great world of truth and knowledge. Whether alone or associated, as truth seekers we are joined in a goodly fellowship. Let us not for a brief time merely, but for the whole of life, act upon our grand motto, "We study for light, to bless with light."

Members of the Class in the West and Northwest desiring to find out about the advantages and facilities for transportation to Chautauqua will do well to communicate with that friend of Chautauqua, John Fairbanks, Esq., 79 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The Progressives of New England are looking forward with greatest interest to the Framingham Assembly, and especially to the splendid program for Graduation Day, with Dr. Brooks for orator. We hardly need invite the New Englanders to Framingham, for they are coming at all events.

Reports are most cheering for a great gathering of graduates at Chautauqua. We may hope to see a thousand strong pass under the arches. No one who can find attendance within the possibilities, can afford to miss this grand occasion of enjoyment, stimulus, and intellectual gain, which, so delightful and profitable to all, will have a double charm and value to all Progressives. Come, come early, bring all Class banners and mottoes. Let us make a fit ending to this rich four years' course. By our personal presence let us honor our Alma Mater and aid her great work.

Please write Sec. Austin, who, we are glad to announce, will come to Chautauqua near the opening of the Assembly, or the President any suggestions or plans for the service on the special observances of Graduation Day.

CLASS OF 1888.—"THE PLYMOUTH ROCK."

"Let us be seen by our deeds."

CLASS ORGANIZATION.

President—The Rev. A. E. Dunning, Boston, Mass.

Vice-Presidents—Prof. W. N. Ellis, Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Rev. Wm. G. Roberts, Bellevue, Ohio.

Secretary—Miss M. E. Taylor, Cleveland, Ohio.

Treasurer—Mrs. W. Chenault, Fort Scott, Kansas.

Items for the '88 column should be sent to the Rev. C. C. McLean, St. Augustine, Fla.

The additional vote on class name received up to May 24, is as follows:—

VOTE BY CIRCLES.

The first figure following the names of place and state indicates the vote for Plymouth Rock, the second for The Pilgrims.

Hopkinton, Iowa, 3, 7; "Holmes" Milford, Mass., 8, 0; Oberlin, Ohio, 10, 1; "Memorabilia," Blackstone, Mass., 3, 0. Total, 24, 8.

INDIVIDUAL VOTE.

Newton Centre, 0, 1; Coldenham, N. Y., 1, 0; Buttsville, N. J., 0, 3; St. Louis, Mich., 1, 0. Total, 2, 4.

Grand Total to date, Plymouth Rock, 364. The Pilgrims, 534. Majority for The Pilgrims, 170.

By unanimous vote of our Class last summer at Chautauqua, it was decided to have all the '88's vote their preference relative to the Class name, and then submit the vote to the good judgment of Chancellor Vincent. This we now do in accordance with the desire expressed. The Class officers hope to meet all '88's at Chautauqua this summer. As soon as you arrive be sure to place your autographs in the "Chautauqua Register," and also in the "Class Register" at the office of the C. L. S. C.

CLASS OF 1889.

CLASS ORGANIZATION.

President—Prof. J. H. Phillips, Birmingham, Ala.

Vice-President—The Rev. M. H. Ewers, Martinville, Ill.

Treasurer—R. H. Bosworth, Newburgh, N. Y.

Secretary—Geo. J. Presbrey, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Secretary—Miss Nellie Haywood, Pana, Ill.

Items for the Class column of 1889 should be sent to Miss Eva D. Mattoon, De Funiak Springs, Florida.

Votes for the '89 Class name and motto since the issue of THE CHAUTAUQUAN for March are as follows:—

"Immortelles," 211.

"Washington," 35.

"Duties are ours, events are God's," 154.

"Knowledge unused for the good of others is more vain than unused gold," 86.

An interested member of '89 from New Hampshire writes of the name suggested in our May issue, "Washington Immortelles." "This will be suggestive and appropriate, besides its fitness as a memorial tribute to our immortal Washington. I see there is a proposition in Congress to change the day for the inauguration of the future presidents of the United States from March 4 to April 30 of each term—to correspond to the time of year of Washington's first inauguration. If that should be done, as is more than probable, it will bring the graduation of the "C. L. S. C." Class of '89, into the midst of the national rejoicings over the centennial presidential inauguration.

SUMMER ASSEMBLIES FOR 1886.

CHAUTAUQUA, NEW YORK.

The reputation of Chautauqua has become so thoroughly established, and its ability to furnish the best of all good things to those who visit its grounds has grown to be so unquestioned a fact during its existence of a decade, that it no longer needs to have its praises sounded abroad in order to draw the attention of the public to its summer sessions. As one cannot eulogize Shakspeare or dwell on the wonders of Niagara without repeating what has been already a thousand times well said, so he cannot now write of Chautauqua without falling into the same danger. To see the program and to learn in the simplest form the facts regarding the new features to be introduced are all that the general public care for; mental pictures far surpassing the most brilliant forms of description immediately rise up and fill in all the other requirements of a complete conception of The Assembly.

The season is again lengthened, the first exercises opening in the last days of June and the After-Week closing August 31; so those who want an *all*-summer home—a retreat in which rest and recreation in abundance can be found through the whole season—can obtain it here.

For the young people, there are still new exercises added to the already long list of attractive ones which have from year to year been instituted especially for them. In order that the young men and boys may learn how to become soldiers in every sense of the word, a military company will be organized by Mr. George H. Ehler, a graduate of the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester. The company will take the name of the "Chautauqua Cadets," will be drilled daily in U. S. Army tactics, and will give two or three dress parades each week. The fine parade ground to be fitted up for their use, where everything is to be carried on in truly military style, bids fair to become one of the most attractive spots on the grounds, both to participants and to sight-seers.

Besides this there will be a "Chautauqua Athletic Club" for boys, conducted by Dr. W. G. Anderson, Instructor in Calisthenics and Gymnastics in the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn. For the girls the Doctor will inaugurate the "Calisthenic Corps" in which all wishing will be drilled in exercises with light wands and dumb-bells. With such useful and delightful practices as these to tone up both body and mind to greater capability of enjoyment, young people can get more good out of Chautauqua than ever before. One of the crying needs of the time is the more careful education of the young in regard to the proper care and training of the body, and among all new departures none deserve more hearty support than this. Classes for the instruction of teachers in physical training will also be organized.

A school of photography will be opened, in which students can receive instruction in this branch of art and listen to a fine course of lectures on the subject.

The Schools of Language, not to be outdone by the other departments, come to the front, bearing their trophy in the line of new departures for the season in the form of a School of Italian. At the head of this institution is Prof. Frederico Garlanda, the author of several Italian text-books, and also of a popular work called "The Philosophy of Words." Two classes will be organized, one for beginners and one for advanced students, in both of which special attention will be

given to conversation. The Professor is a native Italian and has been in this country only a few years. Besides his duties in the school-room, he will give a course of lectures on "Modern Italian Literature." This department is a valuable addition to Chautauqua, and many, doubtless, will be glad to avail themselves of its advantages.

If there is one thing in which Chautauqua has excelled more than in another, it has been in the character of the music which has been taught, and presented to its audiences. This department has been especially fortunate in being able to retain from year to year a sufficient number of its best musicians to secure a feeling that it is a thoroughly well-established, permanent organization. At the same time enough new talent in both vocal and instrumental music has been engaged each session to lend a pleasing variety to the exercises. The attractions for this season are even greater than those of former years. The chorus during July will be in charge of Prof. W. N. Ellis; during the first half of August, Prof. C. C. Case will take its management; and Prof. Sherwin will lead during the latter part of the Assembly. The "Courtney Ladies Quartet," which the public has received with such marked favor, has been secured by the management for the first two weeks in July. For the latter part of the same month a double quartet from the Amherst College Glee-Club, accompanied by a warbler, will be present and give several concerts. Signor Vitale, already so well known and highly esteemed by old Chautauquans, is coming in August with his violin, as is also Signor Fannelli, the distinguished harpist. The greatest novelty will perhaps be the "Rock Band," the members of which on their unique instruments have made music which has delighted large audiences in this country and in Europe. They will give three grand concerts. Prof. Flagler, who has won such an enviable reputation, will again give a series of classical organ recitals. These are only some of the more important features of the musical department; there will be many other attractions.

ISLAND PARK, INDIANA.

The eighth annual session of the Island Park Assembly will open on Tuesday, July 20, and close Friday, August 6. Among the special features of the year will be a "Minister's Institute". Thursday, July 29, will be Chautauqua Day, when the public Recognition of the Class of '86 will occur.

The department of work will include the Sunday School Normal, the Minister's Institute, the Chorus Class under Prof. C. C. Case, the School of Elocution under Prof. George S. LaRue, the Kindergarten, the Art School, the Oriental Museum and Bazaar under the direction of Peter Mamreoff Von Finklestein, of Jerusalem.

The lectures and entertainments will be unusually brilliant, and will include lectures by Dr. Charles F. Deems, of New York, Dr. P. S. Henson, of Chicago, Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, of Philadelphia, Chaplain C. C. McCabe, D. D., of New York, Prof. D. S. Holman, of Philadelphia, Wallace Bruce, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the Rev. Jahu DeWitt Miller, of Philadelphia, M. P. Hatfield, M. D., of Chicago, Major-General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., Gen. Jasper Packard, of LaPorte, Indiana, Dr. C. H. Payne, President of Ohio Wesleyan University, the Rev. A. A. Willits, D. D., of Louisville,

Ky., Leon H. Vincent, of Philadelphia, the Rev. Sam Jones, the Nye-Riley Combination, and many others.

For copies of programs address the President of the Assembly, Dr. A. H. Gillet.

MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE.

The management at Monteagle is thoroughly imbued with that spirit of zeal and enthusiasm which commands success. Under its direction Monteagle bids fair to become the heart of the C. L. S. C. in the South. Believing that a season spent with congenial people is worth years of bookish selfishness, and an interchange of ideas worth thousands of accumulated facts, it earnestly asks all like-minded persons to help on by their presence the permanent establishment of a genuine center of culture at this place.

The Assembly and Summer Schools open on June 30. The Schools continue, as heretofore, six weeks, till August 10; the Assembly, till August 25. Their number has been increased, one of the most important additions being the "School of Cooking." This will be conducted by Mrs. Emma P. Ewing, Dean of the School of Domestic Economy in the Iowa Agricultural College.

The School of Normal Training will be of unusual interest to teachers engaged in this special line of work. Specialists will also give instruction in English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Industrial Arts—Drawing, Wood-carving, etc.—Music, Elocution, etc.

Definite arrangements for lectures have been made with the Rev. Sam P. Jones, of Georgia, and Miss Agnes Morris, of Dalton, Ga., and it is expected that Mrs. Chapin, the Rev. Dr. S. B. Hanson, Col. Bain, and ex-Gov. St. John will speak.

Mrs. G. R. Alden, well known as "Pansy", will have charge of the Children's Meetings. The Rev. J. A. Worden, D. D., will have charge of the Sunday School Normal work. For one week Frank Beard, the great caricaturist, will delight the children with his blackboard work. Prof. E. Eichhorn, of Louisville, Ky., will spend about six weeks at Monteagle with his band.

Send for program to Rev. J. H. Warren, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

FRAMINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS.

This thoroughly established and well-known New England Assembly holds its session this year from July 14 to July 28. Chancellor J. H. Vincent is Superintendent of instruction, and his assistants are the Rev. A. E. Dunning, and Rev. J. L. Hurlbut.

The following lecturers have been engaged: the Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D., the Rev. W. F. Warren, D. D., the Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., the Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., the Rev. Newman Smyth, D. D., the Rev. Edward E. Hale, D. D., the Rev. O. P. Gifford, D. D., the Rev. Alexander Mackenzie, D. D., the Rev. E. W. Porter, D. D., the Rev. D. A. Goodsell, D. D., Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mr. George W. Cable, Mr. Frank Beard, Mr. Wallace Bruce, Ex. Gov. John D. Long, and probably Prof. J. W. Churchill, of Andover, Mass., Readings.

The Normal Department will be as heretofore a prominent feature of the Assembly, and will furnish courses of thorough instruction and training for Sunday School teachers.

To announce that the Musical Department will, as for several years past, be under the direction of Prof. W. F. Sherwin, of the New England Conservatory of Music, is to give assurance that it will be maintained at the high standard heretofore attained.

The GRAND CHORUS usually numbers about two hundred fifty, and daily practice is given in Oratorio and Opera

Choruses, English Glee, etc. A class in Drawing will be taught by Mr. Frank Beard during the Assembly. The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle will have a prominent part in the program. A series of Round Tables will be held, to promote the enjoyment and social acquaintance of the members. The Recognition Services of the Class of 1886 will be held on Wednesday, July 21. The Address will be delivered by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D., of Boston, and the diplomas will be conferred by Chancellor J. H. Vincent, LL.D. The Annual Camp-fire, with songs and addresses, will be held on the evening of Recognition Day.

LAKESIDE, OHIO.

The following is the calendar of 1886 at Lakeside: Summer Normal School July 1 to 31 inclusive; Sunday School Encampment from July 20 to August 1; Temperance Convention, Francis Murphy and Son, Conductors, from August 2 to 4. A synopsis of the lecture program presents the names of Bishop R. S. Foster; the Rev. Washington Gladden, D. D.; Chancellor J. H. Vincent, LL.D.; the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D.; Gen. O. O. Howard; the Rev. Geo. P. Hayes, Col. G. W. Bain, Prof. D. S. Holman, Prof. Cumnock, and others. The complete program of the Sunday School Encampment consists of twenty-eight entertainments.

Prof. Blakeslee, of the Musical Department of Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, is engaged to conduct the music, during the encampment, with Miss Boise as organist. An accomplished soloist and other singers have been selected, and Lakesiders may rest assured that the music will not only be of a high order but devotional and uplifting as well.

The Summer Normal School will continue four weeks. A thorough drill in review of the best methods of teaching will be a prominent feature in the course. The usual branches of a popular education, including U. S. History and Physiology, will be thoroughly taught and illustrated. Teachers will be surprised at the trifling outlay needed to attend the summer term of the Normal. The instructors desire to make Lakeside a place where the *very best* education can be received at the *very lowest* price.

MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA.

The executive committee of the Monterey Assembly has been unwearied in its efforts to make this session the best ever held. Beginning on June 28, the exercises will continue during two weeks. The array of talent in the way of lectures, teachers and musicians will be unsurpassed.

The following is a list of the instructors who have promised their services:—

Dr. Homer Sprague, Dr. C. C. Stratton, Dr. C. L. Anderson, Prof. Josiah Keep, Mrs. W. A. Hughes, Prof. and Mrs. J. G. Lemmon, Miss Myrtie Hudson and Mrs. Nellie Eyster, and Prof. J. N. Martin.

The lecturers are: The Rev. H. E. Jewett, Mrs. M. H. Field, Dr. G. W. Spining, Mrs. E. G. Greene, the Rev. Dr. J. C. Wythe, Prof. E. Knowlton, Mr. E. Berwick, Miss Lucy Washburn, the Rev. Thomas Filber, the Rev. C. D. Barrows, the Rev. Dr. G. W. Izer, and Prof. Joseph Le Conte.

Prof. F. W. Blackmar, on Sunday, July 4, will conduct a Sunday School mass-meeting of great interest and profit. In the evening the Rev. Dr. Briggs will lecture upon the Christian Sabbath.

Saturday a. m., July 3, will be devoted to a reunion of the society for promoting International Peace. The afternoon will be given to a Children's Temperance Jubilee under the auspices of the State W. C. T. U.

All the arrangements of Pacific Grove, in regard to comfortable tents, cottages, rooms, and supplies of every sort, are perfect. The restaurant will be as admirably managed as last summer. Railroad arrangements generous as usual. Let the Grove overflow with Chautauquans and their friends.

OTTAWA, KANSAS.

The directors hope to make the eighth session of the Interstate Assembly, to be held from June 22 to July 3, one of the most attractive in its history, by a just balance between the educational work and the popular elements of the program.

The Normal Department is the core of every true Sunday School Assembly. The full course of "The Assembly Normal Union" which has been adopted by Chautauqua will be pursued. The Normal Class will be taught by R. S. Holmes, and the Advanced Normal Class by the Rev. A. E. Dunning of Boston. Examinations will be held and diplomas awarded at the close of the Assembly.

The Primary Teachers' Department will be under the charge of Mrs. G. R. Alden, everywhere known as "Pansy."

The Young Peoples' Department will include two sections: a Children's Class, taught daily by Mrs. Alden, "Pansy," and an Intermediate Class, taught daily by the Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, D. D. A Special Children's Day will be held Friday, June 25, with a lecture with illustrations by Frank Beard.

The Musical Department will, as before, be under the charge of Prof. W. F. Sherwin. To add to the attractions of this department "The Schubert Quartet" of Chicago will be present for three weeks during the Assembly.

The Department of English Literature is a new feature, taking the place of the customary morning lecture. It will consist of eight lectures on epochs of English Literature, by Prof. W. D. McClintock, of the Chautauqua University.

The lecture platform will embrace among others the following speakers:—

The Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., Chicago; the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., New York; the Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., Chicago; the Rev. Jahu DeWitt Miller, Philadelphia; the Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., Philadelphia; Bishop W. X. Ninde, Topeka, Kansas; Frank Beard, Esq., New York; the Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Indianapolis, Indiana; Senator John A. Logan, Illinois; Senator P. B. Plumb, Kansas.

ROUND LAKE, NEW YORK.

The Assembly at Round Lake will open July 20, and close August 3. The following lecturers have been secured: Gen. Geo. S. Batcheller, Wallace Bruce, the Rev. H. K. Carroll, D. D., Prof. Frank Bradford, Hon. W. H. Tefft, Prof. Nathan Shepherd, Dr. S. McKean, Judge Arthur MacArthur, Rev. E. M. Mills, Ph. D., Dr. E. Wentworth, the Rev. J. S. Ostrander, President D. H. Wheeler, D. D., Prof. C. J. Little, L. L. D., Rev. E. S. Hyde, the Rev. Jahu De Witt Miller, Leon H. Vincent, the Rev. R. S. MacArthur, D. D., the Rev. C. C. Creegon.

In connection with the Assembly Work there will be inaugurated a Summer School, under the charge of able instructors. It will open July 12, and close August 13, giving four and a half weeks for close study. The school, beginning a week earlier than the Assembly, will work in harmony with it, and all the privileges of lectures and concerts and exhibitions will be freely accorded to the pupils of the schools.

The Assembly grounds are only one hour from Albany, and twenty minutes by rail (D. & H. C. Co.) from Saratoga, and

on the highway from the Hudson River to Lake George, the Adirondacks and the St. Lawrence.

No better location for a teachers' summer resort exists on this continent than Lakeside, so near to nature's heart and next door to the Broadway of American Summer life.

For information in any department, for circulars, or Round Lake Journal, send to the Rev. H. C. Farrar, Round Lake, N. Y.

CRETE, NEBRASKA.

Natural scenery enhanced by the power of art has made the Crete Assembly the favorite retreat of the people of Nebraska. The season will embrace the first ten days of July, and a program of rich and varied exercises has been arranged to fill every hour.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott will deliver the address to graduates on Recognition Day, July 2. C. E. Bolton will lecture twice during the Assembly, and give his stereopticon illustrations of the finest order.

On July 5, Gen'ls. Logan and Burdette will deliver addresses. Other lecturers during the season will be Dr. Nourse, the Rev. Willard Scott, Frank Beard, Dr. Meredith, Mrs. Ellen Foster, and many more. Among the new features will be a "Lawyer's Day" on which occasion the Hon. John M. Thurston, of Omaha, and Dr. Meredith will speak.

Prof. Sherwin is the musical director, and will give daily instruction in vocal music.

The session will undoubtedly be a ten day's state picnic,—a kindergarten season for old and young—a practical demonstration and public illustration of one of the foundation principles of the great and wide-spread Chautauqua movement, "Much for little".

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, MARYLAND.

Mountain Lake Park Assembly will hold its session August 3-13 inclusive.

The following will be among the speakers:—

The Rev. C. P. Masden, D. D.; the Rev. N. L. Reynolds; the Rev. G. W. Miller, D. D.; the Rev. Jesse Bowman Young.

In the Normal Department, which is the special feature of the work in this Assembly, the Assembly Normal Union Outlines will be taught, with the aid of Maps, Charts, Models, etc. A Class in N. T. Greek will be instructed in the elements of Greek, by the Rev. C. E. Young, of Baltimore.

The Model Department is a new feature, introduced to emphasize and render more clear and practical the work of the Normal Department. Instruction in the use of blackboard, including practical drawing lessons, as well as suggestive talks, will be given by F. B. Phipps, Esq. The Rev. Hiles C. Pardoe, President of the Chautauqua Class of '83, will hold meetings in the interest of the C. L. S. C. at various times during the Assembly, and will preside at the exercises of Recognition Day, Tuesday, August 10. For circulars containing full information about Mountain Lake Park, apply to the Rev. J. M. Davis, Oakland, Md.

WASECA, MINNESOTA.

This Assembly is called the Minnesota Chautauqua and has a beautiful location near the village of Waseca, in Central Minnesota. Dr. A. H. Gillet, of Cincinnati, is Superintendent, and the Rev. A. C. Jennings, of Faribault, Minnesota, is the Secretary and Business Manager. There will be the usual Normal Classes, and special work in the interest of the C. L. S. C. Rev. N. B. C. Leve will teach the boys and girls' class. Prof. C. C. Case has charge of the music. Dr.

J. C. W. Coxe, of Iowa, will assist Dr. Gillet in the normal work. There will be lectures by Wallace Bruce, Leon H. Vincent, the Rev. W. F. Davidson, the Rev. Jahu De Witt Miller, Gen. Howard, Chaplain McCabe, Dr. Wm. Butler, and others. The session will be held during the first and second weeks of July.

SAN MARCOS, TEXAS.

This Assembly is a chartered institution, organized in 1885. A tract of mountain land, susceptible of being highly beautified, had been donated for the purpose, and the work of preparation was commenced at once. The first session opened with a large and enthusiastic attendance and held for twenty days, maintaining unabated interest throughout. The outlook for the present year is most encouraging. The Assembly will open on August 2, and continue through the month. A fine program has been prepared. The "Chautauqua idea" in regard to work and methods has been in the main adopted. The State Normal School will hold a session on the Assembly grounds during July, and Schools of Language will be open during the same time. For further information address Judge Sterling Fisher, San Marcos, Texas.

MONONA LAKE, WISCONSIN.

From the names announced on the program of the Monona Assembly for the coming session, all interested can judge of the rich feast that is in store for them. Only those with whom an absolute engagement has been made for lectures are given, but they include the following: Prof. J. G. Sumner, of Yale College; the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D.; the Rev. William H. Milburn, "the Blind Orator," chaplain of the United States House of Representatives; the Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D.; Wallace Bruce; Frank Beard; Gen. O. O. Howard; Miss Frances E. Willard; Rev. H. H. Rassweiler, D. D.; and Leon H. Vincent.

The teachers in the Normal Department are all those who have conducted the work at Chautauqua for several years and are recognized leaders. The Session will open July 28, and close August 11.

FRYEBURG, MAINE.

The following is the partial program received from the management of the Fryeburg Assembly:—

The Northern New England Sunday School and Chautauqua Union will be held at Fryeburg, Me., July 27—Aug. 5. The Conductors are the Rev. Geo. D. Lindsey, the Rev. A. E. Dunning, and the Rev. J. W. Bashford.

The Superintendents are, of the Sunday School Normal Department, the Rev. A. T. Dunn and the Rev. W. F. Berry; of the Primary Teacher's Department, Mrs. W. F. Crafts; of the Musical Department, Prof. W. F. Morse.

Among the lecturers are Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, the Rev. Thomas Hill, LL. D., the Rev. F. A. Allen, of Boston, Edward Everett Hale, O. S. Baketel on Sights and Insights at Chautauqua, Profs. A. W. Small and W. C. Strong, the Rev. A. E. Dunning, Cyrus Hunlin, Ph.D. Several Illustrated Lectures by different artists and closing addresses by Gov. Robie of Maine and Hon. James G. Blaine.

ACTON PARK, INDIANA.

The Acton Camp-Meeting Association was organized twenty-five years ago. The beautiful grounds are located on the C. S. St. L. R. R., twelve miles southeast of Indianapolis. During the coming session lectures will be given by Bishop Mallalieu, L. C. Ridpath, LL. D., Col. L. P. Sanford, J. H. Baliss, D. D., J. H. Jordon, LL. D., M. J. Marshall, Esq.,

Gen. Ben. Harrison, Thos. C. Porter, D. D., C. H. Payne, D. D., I. B. Foraker, and others. This lecture season is developing a taste for literary and scientific culture among the masses, which will doubtless result in great good.

The Chautauquans of southeastern Indiana are bending all their energies to make Recognition Day, Aug. 6, the grand day of the season. The chief feature of the day will be the lecture by C. H. Payne, D. D., on "Young Men of the Times."

CLEAR LAKE, IOWA.

The outline of exercises prepared for this Assembly of the Northwest, which holds its session from July 21 to August 2, presents unusual attractions.

The outline of Normal Work is the same as that adopted by all the Assemblies in line with the "Assembly Normal Union."

The Ministers' Conference will embrace a course of study in the "False Faiths of the World," conducted by Dr. Burrell.

A course in Biological Studies will be directed by Prof. Samuel Calvin, of the State University of Iowa, including ten lectures, with microscopical demonstration.

In the line of entertainments are to be lectures by the Chinese, Guiy Min; concerts by the Wilberforce Jubilee Concert Company; a lecture by Dr. Wm. Milburn; an address by Gen. Jonh A. Logan; panoramic exhibition of "The Pilgrims Progress," by Rev. J. W. Hauxhurst; and lectures by Dr. J. P. Newman, Three sermons will be preached each Sabbath of the Assembly, and one every day of the Assembly. Among those who will preach, are Dr. Milburn, Dr. Newman, Dr. Burwell, Dr. Wm. McKinley, Dr. Ben Ezra Ely, and Dr. Frisbie.

MOUNTAIN GROVE, MICHIGAN.

The "Mountain Grove" Assembly instituted by Dr. Vincent on August 6th, 1885, at the Mountain Grove Camp-Meeting, Pa., will hold its session, of a day, on Thursday, August 5, 1886.

Dr. Lyman Abbott will deliver a lecture; graduates of the Class of '86 will receive their diplomas; and other interesting ceremonies will transpire. In the evening there will be songs and a camp-fire. Dr. Vincent's address of last year upon "The Chautauqua Idea, Its Aim and Outlook," was an inspiration, resulting in the organization of many new circles, and giving new life and vigor to the old.

As this will be the first meeting since the organization, the directors are particularly desirous that it shall be a successful one, and they have spared no pains in making arrangements for it. They extend a cordial invitation to all Chautauquans to be present, and promise them a day of good things.

BAY VIEW, MICHIGAN.

Michigan has this year been multiplying Chautauqua circles at an astonishing rate, and the forthcoming Assembly promises to be an occasion of rare pleasure and profit. The session opens July 20, and holds for ten days, and comprises the following departments: Normal Sunday School, conducted by J. H. Pilcher, Esq.; Ministerial Union in charge of Pres. L. R. Fiske, D. D., of Albion College; School of Music, Prof. E. E. Stephens, Director; School of Elocution and English Literature, in charge of Mrs. Edna Chaffee Noble; School of Cooking conducted by Mrs. Sophie W. Knight, from the Florida Chautauqua; C. L. S. C. Round Table Meetings, conducted by John M. Hall, Esq. The following distinguished lecturers will appear in the program, each from one to four times: Wallace Bruce; J. Halsted Carroll, D. D.; Jahu DeWitt Miller; Prof. C. E. Bolton

(illuminated tours); Prof. Samuel Dickie; Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton; Pres. L. R. Fiske, D. D., and others. Music will be an attractive feature, and there will appear the Schubert Quartet; the Assembly Chorus Society, of Flint; Miss Mattie C. Reynolds, violinist; the Kalaphon Quartet, of Kalamazoo; Petoskey Cornet Band; and several eminent soloists. In Readings, Mrs. Edna Chaffee Noble and Miss Fannie J. Mason will assist throughout the season.

OCEAN GROVE, NEW JERSEY.

The Ocean Grove Assembly will hold an eleven days' session this year, for which those who have it in charge are preparing a rich and diversified program. The Rev. B. B. Loomis, of Albany, N. Y., will be Superintendent of Instruction. The last day of the session, July 20, has been set apart as Recognition Day.

The exercises will be similar to those that make the crowning day of the Chautauqua Assembly so instructive and delightful. The directors hope to make the occasion one that will live in the memories of all present, as a "red letter day." Addresses will be given by Bishop Warren (probably), and Dr. E. H. Stokes. In the afternoon there will be a service of song, a platform meeting, and the presentation of diplomas. In the evening a general reception will be given to members and friends of the C. L. S. C., which will undoubtedly be a social event of a very interesting and agreeable character.

CANBY, OREGON.

The Assembly will open this year with camp-fire, speeches, and songs, on the evening of June 22. The 24th of June has been designated as Recognition Day. Several lectures and papers on various literary and scientific themes have been promised for the session by specialists. Good musical talent, both instrumental and vocal, has been engaged, and a great degree of success is anticipated.

All members of "Class of '86," who reside within reach of Canby should, 1st. Complete the course early; 2d. Lose no time in filling out and forwarding memoranda, so that their diplomas may be forwarded to Canby in time for Recognition Day; 3rd. Send address, and if possible assurance of purpose to attend the Canby Assembly for graduation, without delay to W. T. Chapman, Hubbard, Or.

MAHTOMEDI, MINNESOTA.

The fourth annual session of the Mahtomedi Assembly will be held on its beautiful grounds on the shore of White Bear Lake, ten miles from St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Stillwater, from July 15 to August 15.

The program will be a *melange* of science, philosophy, practical life, music, art, and theology.

Chautauqua Day will be observed July 20, when a thousand Chautauquans from the immediate vicinity will greet their friends from all parts of the great Northwest.

Children's Day will bring together its thousands for their annual Jubilee, July 22.

The best talent, East and West, will appear on the program of the Assembly. Partial or complete arrangements have been made with Dr. J. M. King, Dr. H. A. Rutz, Leon Vincent, Jahu DeWitt Miller, Dean Alfred A. Wright, Wallace Bruce, Dr. C. A. Van Anda, J. L. Pittner, G. H. Bridgman, D.D., and other equally eminent names.

For information about entertainment, tents, or railroads, correspondence should be addressed to Rev. David Tice, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

PUGET SOUND, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Chautauquans of Puget Sound have organized an Assembly on a representative basis, but one which does not limit membership exclusively to the C. L. S. C. The management of all business affairs is entrusted to a committee of twenty-five. Among the first of its duties was the selection and purchase of suitable grounds, and preparing them for a session during the present summer. A committee of ten was chosen to arrange and publish a program. These committees did their work faithfully and well, and both grounds and program will delight all who attend.

The Assembly will open July 17, and this will be the grand excursion day. Among the specialties are Pioneer's Day, Social Science Day, Press Day, Public School Day, and Temperance Day.

Chautauqua Day occurs July 5, and forms the closing exercise of the Assembly. Departments of work ably conducted and similar to those in the other Assemblies, will be open during the session.

MARANACOOK, MAINE.

Tho Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D. will deliver an address before the Chautauquans of Maine and their friends, at Maranacook, July 7, under the auspices of the Pine Tree C. L. S. C. This organization is not an Assembly in the sense usually applied to that term. It is composed of several circles which hold two one-day meetings a year, one in summer, the other in winter, for the purpose of promoting general interest in the C. L. S. C. in Maine. At the coming meeting, which will be the sixth, one of the best bands in the state will enliven the occasion with fine music. It will be a genuine Chautauqua day, full of enthusiasm. A Class of 1890 will probably be formed. All circles, all Chautauquans, all who desire to be Chautauquans, all who wish to know more about Chautauqua, are most heartily invited to be present. For further information address J. C. Haskell, Auburn, Maine.

LAKE BLUFF, ILLINOIS.

The session of the Lake Bluff Assembly will hold from August 5 to 16 inclusive. Rev. T. P. Marsh, A. M. is Superintendent of Instruction, and will teach the Assembly Class. The Rev. A. W. Patten, A. M., is teacher of the Senior Class, which will pursue a course of lessons on Christian Evidences. There will be one lecture each day before the classes on topics of interest and profit, by prominent divines of Chicago and vicinity. Dr. Vincent will conduct the exercises on Recognition Day, August 7. All graduates who wish to receive diplomas at that time must report to the Plainfield office by July 20. A full program of exercises, second to none in interest and variety, will soon be ready for distribution.

KANSAS METHODIST EPISCOPAL ASSEMBLY.

The Sunday School Assembly of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the state of Kansas will hold its second session at Bismarck Grove, commencing June 30, and ending July 9. The Rev. Jesse B. Young, D. D., of Harrisburg, Superintendent of Instruction, will take charge of the Senior Normal Class, and will in addition give us four of his peerless, illustrated lectures.

The Junior Normal Class will be taught by H. C. Demott, LL.D., President of Chaddock College, Quincy, Illinois. Mrs. Demott will have charge of the Primary Class.

The musical director is Prof. Holman, of Topeka. Prof. Leon Stanton will preside at the organ.

Among the lecturers and speakers secured for the Assem-

b'y are Bishops Ninde and Mallalieu, Dr. Butler, Chaplain McCabe, Chancellor Lippincott, Dr. Rust or Hartzell, Dr. Spencer, Dr. J. B. Young, and General Logan. Temperance Day is under the control of the W. C. T. U., and the outlook is of the most encouraging character as a result of last year's work.

LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA.

At Long Beach the program of exercises extends over a period of twelve days, and beside popular lectures, embraces Summer Schools of Language and Science, a Cooking School, Ministers' Institute, a daily C. L. S. C. Round-Table, daily classes in Elocution, Kindergarten, Music—vocal and instrumental, a Y. M. C. A. Day, a W. C. T. U. Day, and a C. L. S. C. Recognition Day. The Schools of Language and Science will continue six weeks. A partial list of the lecturers comprises the names of Col. Homer B. Sprague; the Rev. C. C. Stratton, D. D. Pres. Union Pacific; J. H. Wythe, M. D. Ph. D.; the Rev. P. F. Bruce, D. D.; the Rev. Selah W. Brown; the Rev. Stephen Bowers, M. D.; Hon. R. M. Widney; the Rev. M. F. Colburn; the Rev. M. M. Berard, Pres. University, Southern California; President W. F. Wheeler of Chaffee College; and a long list of other ministers and laymen.

Rev. S. J. Fleming is Secretary and Superintendent of Instruction, and Prof. G. R. Crow, President.

KEY EAST, NEW JERSEY.

The Ninth Summer School of the American Institute of

Christian Philosophy, will be open from August 17 to 26. Prof. B. C. Blodgett; the Rev. James Whiton, Ph. D.; Dr. Francis L. Patton; Dr. Deems; Prof. B. P. Bowne; Dr. J. E. Rankin; Dr. R. B. Welch; the Rev. J. W. Lee; and others will lecture.

SILLOAM SPRINGS, ARKANSAS.

The Arkansas Chautauqua Assembly will hold its second Annual Session at Siloam Springs, Arkansas commencing July 5, and continuing two weeks.

Dr. J. C. W. Coxe, of Washington, Iowa, will have charge of the Assembly, as superintendent and conductor of Normal Sunday School work. The program will be both instructive and entertaining; consisting of Concerts, Readings, and many other attractive literary exercises. During the session lectures on different subjects will be delivered by some of the ablest lecturers of the country.

July 14 will be Recognition Day. The Children's Chautauqua will be under the Superintendency of Prof. Dolgoruki, who has prepared for them a varied, useful, and interesting program.

In connection with the Assembly proper, will be given, by competent teachers, special instruction in Vocal and Instrumental music, Elocution, and the Natural sciences. There will also be a Ministerial Association and Teachers' Retreat. The Ministerial Association will be composed of ministers of all denominations. The Teachers' Retreat will be composed of the teachers of this and adjoining states and territories, all of whom are cordially invited to attend.

ORDER OF C. L. S. C. STUDIES FOR 1886-'87.

October.

Winchell's Geology.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"Iron and Steel."

"The Stones of the Field."

"Studies in Mountains."

"Business Education for Girls."

"Sunday Readings."

November.

Winchell's Geology (completed).

Sketches from English History.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"Railroads."

"The Great Star."

"Studies in Mountains."

"Moral Reforms."

"Sunday Readings."

December.

Sketches from English History.

English Literature.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"Cotton Manufacture."

"Rocks for Homes."

"Studies in Mountains."

"Clerical Pursuits."

"Sunday Readings."

January.

The Christian Religion.

Warren Hastings.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"Journalism."

"The Universal Color Maker."

"Studies in Mountains."

"Out-of-door Employments."

"Sunday Readings."

February.

Recreations in Astronomy.

A Short History of the Early Church.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"Commercial Business."

"The Rocks as Civilizers."

"Studies in Mountains."

"In-Door Employments."

"English Composition."

"Common Errors in English."

"Sunday Readings."

March.

Recreations in Astronomy (completed).

French Literature.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"The Art Industries."

"A Star for a Stove."

"Studies in Mountains."

"Money Value of Skilled Household

Work."

"English Composition."

"Pedagogy for the People."

"Common Errors in English."

"Sunday Readings."

April.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"Electrical Engineering."

"The Rocks Tried by Fire."

"Studies in Mountains."

"Teaching and Journalism."

"English Composition."

"Pedagogy for the People."

"Common Errors in English."

"Sunday Readings."

May.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"Architecture."

"A Stellar Paint Brush."

"Studies in Mountains."

"The Professions — Law, Medicine,

and Ministry."

"English Composition."

"Pedagogy for the People."

"Common Errors in English."

"Sunday Readings."

June.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"Civil Engineering."

"The Rocks Become Beautiful."

"Studies in Mountains."

"Missions."

"Government Employments for Women."

"English Composition."

"Pedagogy for the People."

"Common Errors in English."

"Sunday Readings."

EDITOR'S OUTLOOK.

THE COMING VOLUME OF THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

The outline for the coming volume of THE CHAUTAUQUAN has already been sketched. We are prepared to show our readers something of what they may expect another year. In size the magazine will be larger. The unexampled growth of the C. L. S. C. work with the introduction of new departments, demands more space in order to do justice to the Chautauqua interests. Beginning with the October issue, eight pages will be added, giving eighty-four pages. In point of mechanical execution we shall be able to do far better work than ever before, our facilities being much increased by the new building into which the magazine will be moved in September.

We notice below the principal features of the Required Readings for the year of 1886-87. The readings in THE CHAUTAUQUAN deserve still further comment. Among them are two series of scientific articles that promise to be of exceeding interest; these are Ernest Ingersoll's articles on "Mountains," on an altogether unique plan, and Mr. Charles Barnard's talks on "Stones and Stars."

We take particular pleasure in announcing two series of practical articles. The one treats of the great industries, aiming to show the extent of each and to give an idea of its opportunities and advantages. These articles will be in the hands of specialists. The name of Geo. Parsons Lathrop on "Journalism," shows the standing of the writers we have secured for these. The other is on employments for women, practical articles by women, showing fields of work open to the sex. Mrs. Mary Livermore, Helen Campbell, Emily Wheeler, Susan Hayes Ward, Mary Lowe Dickinson, Mrs. General Logan, and Flora Best Harris are prominent among those who will contribute papers.

English is to be our text next year. THE CHAUTAUQUAN will take English Composition and Grammar for its share of the subject. We expect to furnish the latest criticisms and methods. Chancellor J. H. Vincent also has promised THE CHAUTAUQUAN a set of papers on "Pedagogy for the People," designed to impress fathers and mothers with the true philosophy of the educational process.

Our literary department for the coming year will present a very wide range of subjects and a rich list of contributors. Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, sister of President Cleveland, is to give us an article on "Woman in the Home," for an early issue of the volume. Practical philanthropies will furnish subjects for several articles. In travels we shall publish articles from Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, on Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and Switzerland; and Mr. C. E. Bishop will contribute studies of Western Life. Especial attention will be given to the sanitary needs of country and town houses by Mr. Charles F. Wingate. Popular scientific subjects will appear in each number. A line of interesting and timely biographies is in preparation. Among the writers who will contribute to this line of papers are Miss Frances E. Willard—Frances Power Cobbe is the subject of an early article—Prof. N. Luccock, Prof. Chas. J. Little, and Prof. W. G. Williams. Novel and popular institutions of the country will be described. Discussions of leading public topics will be carried on by the ablest writers in the country; such names may be mentioned for articles of this class as Hon. T. B. Reed of Maine, E. J. Gibson, Major Ben: Perley Poore, and Seyon.

Our special departments of editorial and Chautauqua work have always been received with great favor. We are able to promise, with an enlarged editorial corps, fuller, richer, and more complete departments. *The Question Table*, an entirely new departure, will be found a doubly attractive feature of the magazine during next year. In fact large plans are making to enlarge and improve every department of THE CHAUTAUQUAN. We propose to be satisfied with nothing but the best.

C. L. S. C. COURSE FOR 1886-7.

The C. L. S. C. Course for the next year will be a strong and attractive one. The members of the next class are to walk and talk with Dr. Alexander Winchell over the Geological Field. Dr. Winchell is probably the best guide and the best talker on geology. He has an admirable gift of making himself understood and of inspiring interest in what he says. Bishop Henry W. Warren is the selected guide of our students in the starry heavens, and his qualities as an instructor are quite equal to those of Dr. Winchell. Prof. A. H. Wheeler, of Yale College, will furnish instruction in English History to those members who may elect this subject, and Prof. Beers, of Yale, will furnish the readings for English Literature. The classic French course will be given by Dr. W. C. Wilkinson. Bishop John F. Hurst will give a short course in the early History of the Church, and Dr. Fisher, of Yale Theological Seminary, will teach the Christian Religion.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN Readings will cover some very interesting practical fields. Iron and Steel, Railroads, Cotton Manufacture, Journalism, Commercial Business, the Art Industries, Electrical Engineering, Architecture, and Civil Engineering, will be the themes of practical and instructive papers by men expert in these branches of knowledge. There will be Sunday Readings, a series of papers on English Composition, another on Common Errors in English, and also a series on Pedagogy for the People.

These are a few of the subjects in the next year's course. They are all topics of value to all men and women, and we take pleasure in giving this advance notice of the character of the instruction and readings. Any one can pursue this course without sacrificing any other interest. Odd minutes and half hours which would be lost will make time enough, and the money cost is so slight as to present no difficulty. We anticipate a great advance over this year in the numbers of the class, and we expect a host of new readers of THE CHAUTAUQUAN. We give them all an advance welcome to the banquet of knowledge which Chancellor Vincent has spread for them.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The marriage of Grover Cleveland and Miss Frances Folsom has created world-wide interest because the bridegroom happens to hold temporarily the highest office in this Republic. To the foreign diplomats in Washington, the purely private and personal character of the wedding was an amazing thing if not a ridiculous thing. In their own countries, for the most part, a royal wedding is a state business of supreme importance because the parties are sovereigns and their children will be sovereigns, or at least eligible to the throne. The contrast presented by our President's marriage is complete and startling. Here is a bridegroom executing the laws of the most powerful and enlightened people, holding an office which he will surrender, as his predecessors have done, to the elect of the people on the fourth of March 1889. In his wife or his children the people have no official interest or concern. They and he will in a few years be in visible reality what he now is in legal fact, simply citizens of the United States. The marriage has its special interest only in an accidental and temporary relation. With us the fact has nothing bewildering, but abroad it confuses and shocks minds accustomed to thinking of the ruler's family as a part of the government.

There is, of course, a public value in the marriage. Bachelor Presidents do not harmonize well with American tastes, and social amenities in public life have a usefulness which is conferred by woman as wife and mother. To maintain a model home is one of the high uses which a President can fill without attaching any official character to his domestic relations, and in a land of

homes, a homeless President is a distinctly bad example. The general feeling that it is good that a President have a wife has made for us a political holiday season. The entire press of the country has treated the marriage in a pleasant and happy way, and the engines of partisan war have been adorned with the garlands of peace. Such holiday times are good for us. We do not do our political work very well, and one reason is that we are always at it, and are, therefore, nervous and excited and unreasonable.

The President has done well to establish a home for his family outside of the White House. It is a democratic change, in the popular sense of the word, and Mr. Cleveland is to be congratulated and thanked for having the courage to make it. The propriety of doing it was long ago recognized; but a devotion to routine and precedent in Washington has always overborne the good sense of the country and its presidents. It is a reform, not in the sense that it removes abuses but in the nobler sense that it makes the good into the better.

THE BIBLE AND CHAUTAUQUA.

It is impossible to please everybody, and critics of Chautauqua have a field. The movement has from the first been openly and avowedly an Orthodox-Christian one, planting its feet on Bible truths as interpreted by evangelical religion. It has, therefore, left free all the ground occupied by the various groups of Liberals, and has accepted cheerfully all criticism from such groups. That the movement is accused of narrowness need not surprise any one; but it is as broad as Bible Christianity, realized in personal experience and the common orthodox professions and confessions. It cannot well be broader without faithlessness to the avowed beliefs of its founders and the general judgment of the denominations co-operating in the work. Whoever has attended Chautauqua meetings for one season knows that the entire spirit and scope of the platform and the schools are in harmony with the desires and aims of a sound Bible religion. We avoid denominational shibboleths in our general work, but the special denominational meetings are one of the characteristic features of each season at the Lake. All that can properly be taken as a measure of Chautauquan aims and aspirations is in the line of this general thought—Bible Christianity teaching and learning what God says in the Book and what He says in nature and in providence. To be truly liberal toward all evangelical faith, without any profession of Liberalism in the technical and (if we may newly apply the term) the sectarian sense—to unite and weld together the sympathies of American Christians bearing many names—to make a oneness of feeling on common lines of belief and worship—these are things Chautauqua tries to do without asking of any man even the least compromise of his denominational preferences and convictions.

And we believe that this work has helped every church whose members it has touched. It is a bracing and elevating work. It tends to increase self-respect in members of different communions, who find a common ground and means of cultivating that ground, in the Chautauqua movement. The movement is essentially and pervadingly religious, and it has no compromises to make with semi-infidelity or lettered paganism or a Christless creed. In occupying this position we do not throw any stones at anybody else. Our work is constructive, not destructive. We have no time to spend in abuse of other people who are without our pale of belief, and no special respect for movements which must die or live by denunciation of other movements. THE CHAUTAUQUAN aims to represent the Christian spirit of the movement. Our work is so large that the best use of our space requires condensation of all material, and our educating office naturally makes monopolistic claims; but we believe that, though we may sometimes say too little, we convince all readers that this is a Christian periodical in whose pages there is no question or cavil respecting essential Christian truth, while there is large charity for all forms of evangelical faith.

THE OUTCOME OF THE LABOR TROUBLE.

There are no finalities in social and political life. We move always, whether backward or forward it is not always easy to tell. In the labor agitations we have reached no end, but we have had an experience which must for some time regulate our movement. The value of labor organizations to laborers is still uncertain, but these organizations have found some limits to their warfare upon property and have probably learned that any warfare of that sort is very harmful to themselves. "The welfare of all" includes that of the employers of workmen; if the employers are seriously damaged, the workmen must suffer most. As for the wild dream of doing away with employers, it has been made clear to many men that it cannot be done in this century and that it can only be by the organization of labor for the distinct purpose of buying, building, and managing manufacturing and transporting industries. Whether that be wise or not, it is still in any case true that combination of labor to damage property will never profit workmen. It is killing the goose of the golden eggs.

The whole public has learned that the boycott, the bomb, and the inflammatory harangue or circular are beyond the pale of liberty. The conviction of Herr Most in New York cleared up the case for inflammatory literature which advocates dynamite arguments. The probable fate of the bomb throwers in Chicago will settle many points respecting the duty of government in such emergencies as those of April and May, 1886. The profound peace which has settled upon the country is a new and eloquent declaration that Americans are capable of self-government.

The painful part of the results is out of sight of most of us. It is the demoralization and the poverty into which these agitations have plunged thousands of people who lived by the labor out of which they have voluntarily and passionately thrown themselves. Nor is this all; the reaction in the public mind from sympathy with every form of labor revolt to indignation and suspicion toward any labor revolt is not a wholesome and auspicious change. We have swung too far, and will have to get back to honest sympathy with wronged workmen and to do something for them. The tendency to extremes in these things is not a good one. Perhaps it has its causes in a very general ignorance of the known principles of economic science and in the uncertainties of our thinking in most of that province of the science which is called distribution. What ought the workman to have for his labor? What is his share? On all sides men are guessing or laying down formulas which are too vague to be useful or too radical to be sound. Of the latter class are the statements that "workmen make everything and of right own everything." If in fact workmen (in the restricted sense) make everything, there should be no trouble. If they make engines, let them keep and run them. If they sell the engines, they no longer own them, and the owners of the engines "make" whatever the engines "make." Beside, a vast body of workmen is not counted in the narrow estimate. THE CHAUTAUQUAN is the product of a large force of intellectual workmen, and the printers of this magazine would be helpless (so far as this work is concerned) without the intellectual staff of the organization. This is an epitome of the whole situation. The hands are advised to say to the head, "I have no need of you."

It is a good time to suggest that a great deal of a bad thing called envy enters into much of the complaining. We shall have to wait for the Day of Judgment to tell us whether every man or most men get what belongs to them in this world. But it is a distinctly bad thing for a man or woman to fall into a habit of envying the more prosperous, and paralyzing his own strength by this wicked feeling as well as poisoning the fountains of his own happiness. We write to defend and consecrate no wrongs. We are swift to condemn bad employers and bad corporations and political rings and jobbery of every sort. But after all is said, it seems to us that there is a great deal of room in this land for poor workmen to thrive and be happy if they will give themselves wholly to the work. And we are as confident as ever that

in the end of the account the Republic will have done all that can be done by legislation to secure a fair distribution of the gains of industrial operations. On the other hand we rejoice that anarchic socialism has received a serious, and we hope fatal, check, and that the boycott and the violent strikes have failed and fallen under condemnation. We do not believe, perhaps no one

does, that the ownership of vast tracts of land by aliens has any causal relations with the recent troubles, but we rejoice that Congress has promptly responded to the demand for the abolition of alien landlordism. An evil as simple as that can be cured in a month, though questions concerning the distribution of mill products may perplex us for half a century.

EDITOR'S NOTE-BOOK.

Volume VI. of THE CHAUTAUQUAN is complete with this issue. Our readers will find the place of the magazine well filled, we believe, by the *Chautauqua Assembly Herald*, published at Chautauqua in August, in nineteen daily numbers. The *Herald* is the organ of the Chautauqua Assembly and publishes a vast amount of matter quite invaluable to both general readers and Chautauquans. We would call attention to our very advantageous Combination Offer of THE CHAUTAUQUAN for 1886-87, and the *Herald* for 1886. To all those sending us subscriptions before August 1, we will send the two for \$2.25. For the young folks of the country we publish the *Chautauqua Boys and Girls*, a four-page paper, in twelve numbers. This daily does for the young just what the *Herald* does for their elders. Its price is fifty cents for the volume; in combination with THE CHAUTAUQUAN and *Herald*, \$2.70.

At the conviction of Alderman Jaehne for bribery, in New York on May 20, Judge Barrett called attention to the public opinion that the man so plainly guilty *could not* be convicted, to the doubt of the public in the virtue and honor of all administrators of law, to its very doubt in its own ability to demand and compel justice. The conviction was made in the face of a cynical public. Let us hope that it will restore a vestige of self-respect to that body which is always responsible for the use and abuse of law—the Public.

The last four days of May saw the shifting of over nine thousand miles of railroad track in the Southern States. It was done to make the gauge the same as that in the North. For some unaccountable reason the roads of the South were built on a broad gauge. The trucks on cars transferred to the southern lines had to be changed at the points of transfer, at a cost of much time and trouble. Early in the spring of the present year a convention of railroad officials at Atlanta decided to adopt the standard gauge. The change is now complete. May all points of difference be as easily and as speedily adjusted.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes is taking a holiday in England. His reception has been most cordial. How could it be otherwise? The genial "Autocrat" has all the qualities of mind and heart to endear him to all classes of people. He is broad and kind and wise. His humor is rare and delightful. No Englishman has given us more charming books. In spite of his seventy-six years he is still bright, sympathetic, alert, as young in heart and mind as ever.

New York City has 8,557 licensed liquor saloons; one to every twenty-three voters. Philadelphia has 6,000 saloons; one for every twenty-nine voters. And yet there are people in New York and Philadelphia who see no urgent necessity for temperance work.

There is in Boston a temperance bar room which recommends itself to all practical temperance people. It is prominently located, and as attractive in its furnishings as the finest saloon of the city. There is a lunch counter and a drinking counter. Everything furnished is of the best and freshest. The drinks advertised are ice-cold soda in all its agreeable compounds, lactarts, egg phosphates, acid phosphates, Moxie's nerve food, hot beef

tea, chicken tea, and many other refreshing, wholesome drinks. Everything is done on strict business principles, and as a business enterprise it is an immense success. As a philanthropy it is worth weeks of talk.

Springfield, Massachusetts, celebrated her 250th anniversary on May 25 and 26. If the president did veto the bill to make her a port of entry, the other day, still she has innumerable blessings present and past to celebrate. She is beautiful as the fairest in the land, and her citizens bring honors not only to her but to all of us. Her history is one to be proud of. Very handsomely did Springfield remember all these things. In the "doings" the procession of trades, industries, and historical objects was notable. In the line were represented the purchase of Springfield lands from the Indians, a model of the first house, a model of the old Indian fort, of the burning in 1675, of the first church built in 1645, the steam-boat *Agawam*, in which Charles Dickens traveled from Springfield to Hartford, and about which he wrote in his *American Notes*, and of the first train on the Western Railroad.

Every report from the Committee on Public Lands shows how large a proportion of our public estate is in the hands of land-grabbers and speculators. In Oregon 600,000 acres of land granted to the state twenty years ago for building military wagon roads, and turned over to corporations, are lying idle, the roads not built. In Florida all but about one sixth of the state has been granted by the United States for railroads, schools, and improvements, but the local authorities have squandered the greater part of this vast property on corporations. It is time to undertake in dead earnest to save our land.

Chicago has long been reviled for its wickedness, let it now have honor for its humanity. The city health department took out summons in May against a large dry goods firm for violating the city ordinance which makes it a duty of store-keepers to provide seats for lady clerks. This ordinance has been in force for two years. It is the only city in the country as far as we know forbidding the inhuman practice of compelling clerks to stand all day.

Bishop Potter of the Protestant Episcopal Church has done what bishops of all churches would be wise in doing. He has directed the clergy in his diocese to instruct rich parishioners that the laboring man is not an object of charity but a fellow man whom the employer shall treat fairly and honestly; that he is not to be patronized but recognized as every one's equal in manhood. This is a step in the right direction. It cannot be denied that a large element in the dissatisfaction of bread-winners comes from the feeling that they are "looked down upon" by their employers. In a country which promises equality, the most vulgar standard conceivable, mere money, is too often made the test of position.

A good cause can never be helped by employing a bad measure. The temperance people of a town in Illinois have instituted a boycott against an ice-dealer for signing a liquor license. It is poor policy to soil a clean cause with a dirty weapon.

The first appropriation for the Indians, made thirty years ago, was twenty thousand dollars; the last, made this year, was one million two hundred thousand dollars. Facts are eloquent.

If there be one subject more bootless than another to argue, it must be the one the *Brooklyn Magazine* has lately had on hand—"When shall our young women marry?"—though none could be more interesting. Every happy woman naturally believes that her case settles the point for all Eve's daughters, while every unhappy woman hangs out a red flag at the age which she chose. Julia Dorr's answer to the *Brooklyn* comes near the mark. "One flower blossoms in May, another in August. Strawberries ripen in June, and pears in September. There can be no positive statements as to such a matter."

Mr. James G. Blaine spoke in Portland, Maine, on Home Rule for Ireland, on May 31. He quoted some amazing statistics on the production of Ireland.

"In the year 1880 Ireland produced four million bushels of wheat. But wheat is no longer the crop of Ireland. She produced eight million bushels of barley. But barley is not one of the great crops of Ireland. She produced seventy million bushels of oats, a very extraordinary yield considering Ireland's small area. The next item I think every one will recognize as peculiarly adapted to Ireland. Of potatoes she produced one hundred ten million bushels, within sixty million of the whole product of potatoes in the United States for the same year. In turnips and mangolds together she produced one hundred eighty-five million bushels, vastly greater in weight than the largest cotton crop of the United States. She produced of flax sixty million pounds, and of cabbage eight hundred fifty million pounds. She produced of hay three million eight hundred thousand tons. She had on her thousand hills and in her valleys over four million head of cattle, and in the same pasturage she had three million five hundred thousand head of sheep. She had five hundred sixty thousand horses, and two hundred ten thousand asses and mules. During the year 1880 she exported to England over seven hundred thousand cattle, over seven hundred thousand sheep, and nearly half a million of swine. Remember all these came from a territory not quite so large as the State of Maine, and from an area of cultivation of less than twenty millions of acres."

The Journal of Minneapolis makes a suggestion. In the midst of the May discussion of the eight-hour system Chancellor Vincent visited Minneapolis, explaining the Chautauqua plan. *The Journal* interested in knowing what was to be done by laborers with the extra time, if they got it,—and it believes that ultimately shorter hours will prevail—caught at the "idea," saying:—

"It is not fanciful. Here is the extra time at hand. What better can be done with it? Let us have a Chautauqua circle in every assembly and in every union. The results that may be accomplished can scarcely be too highly estimated."

The months of April and May have been added to the list famous for great tornadoes. On April 14 the towns of St. Cloud, Sauk Rapids, and Rice Station, Minnesota, were nearly demolished, seventy-four persons killed, and two hundred thirteen injured. May 11, Kansas City was visited, twenty persons being killed. March was marked in 1884, when, on the 25th, seventy-seven people were killed between Illinois and the Gulf of Mexico. June was put on the list in 1883 by the destruction of Grinnell, Iowa. August, 1883, saw the tornado which wiped out Rochdale, Minn.; and September, 1881, was the month in which Washington Court House, Ohio, was so terribly torn to pieces.

Appreciation of "young blood" grows. The latest proof comes from Texas, where a Yale man of only twenty-eight years has been chosen State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

In our July issue of 1885 we gave the first account made public of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle work in Japan. At that time there were over one hundred fifty members, and the work had just begun. To-day there are thirteen hundred names entered on the books of the Japanese Literary and Scientific Circle.

On the first day of June, John Kelley, famous as the leader of Tammany Hall, died in New York City. Newspaper criticism of Mr. Kelley has been for years so virulent that it was necessary for him to die that the people might learn that he was, in fact, an honest, a generous, and a well-meaning man.

A significant gathering was held in Cleveland, Ohio, in May. We refer to the Congress of the Churches. The Congress, open to all who "profess and call themselves Christians," did a vigorous and profitable kind of work in this its second session. It placed a Roman Catholic bishop beside a Methodist Episcopal clergyman to argue the relation of religion to our public schools. It brought up Mr. Jarrett of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Association, and Mr. Henry George to help its members discuss the cause of the workman's distrust of churches. It proved itself more concerned about the living needs of the times than about doctrines, about practice than hair-splitting. Every such gathering hastens the day when the Church shall walk with her clean hand and holy brow in public places, drawing men by love of her to be charitable and just.

Dr. Dio Lewis died at his home in Yonkers, May 21. His energetic advocacy of hygienic reforms made him one of the most widely known physicians in America. If he had hobbies, they were healthy ones. It is not too much to say that the next best thing, after civil service reform, that could happen in America would be the general adoption of Dr. Lewis' teachings on temperance, diet, and exercise.

Johann Most, the New York anarchist, was sentenced on June 2 to the full penalty of the law, one year in the penitentiary and a fine of five hundred dollars. The charge was unlawful assembly and inflammatory speeches. The court was prompt in its decision that free speech does not include the right to urge the weak and ignorant to crime and revenge. Equally prompt was the public in refusing to accept the attempt to make liberty and license synonymous. Herr Most and his ilk must look for other pastures in which to teach their ideas of liberty.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT HOME NEWS FOR MAY, 1886.—April reduction of public debt \$10,965,387.95.—May 1. Eight-hour movement strong in many cities.—May 3. Riots in Chicago and Milwaukee by strikers for eight hours.—May 4. Great strike in the Southwest declared at an end by Knights of Labor. Anarchist riot in Chicago, thirty-three policemen killed and wounded.—May 5. Strikers fired on by troops in Milwaukee. Anarchists arrested in Chicago. Cincinnati discovers a dynamite nest. Grand Master Powderly tells the Knights to boycott nothing but drink.—May 6. Storm in Kansas City kills twenty people. House passes River and Harbor Bill, appropriating \$15,000,000.—May 7. Fishing Schooner *Adams* buys bait in Canadian waters and is seized. More Anarchists unearthed in Chicago.—May 12. Ohio takes back the Scott Liquor Tax Law of one hundred and two hundred dollars. House passes Army Appropriation Bill. Tornadoes and water-spouts in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.—May 16. San Francisco objects to Anarchist harangues, arrests five. Alderman Jaehne found guilty of bribery.—May 20. Yale College has a new president, Prof. Dwight takes Pres. Noah Porter's place. Wife of Minister Pendleton thrown from a carriage and killed.—May 21. Dr. Dio Lewis dies.—May 25. Knights of Labor and Congress of Churches meet in Cleveland, Ohio. Springfield, Mass., celebrates her 250th anniversary.—May 27. Anarchists indicted in Chicago.—May 29. Announcement of the marriage of President Cleveland to Miss Frances Folsom. Decoration Day observed.

TALK ABOUT BOOKS.

As next year's readings in the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle are to embrace mainly English History and English Literature, it was thought it might be helpful to many to give in the present issue of THE CHAUTAUQUAN brief notices of several books which furnish good collateral reading, and reference. The larger standard histories of England, such as Macaulay's, Knight's, Hume's, and Green's are too well known to need attention called to them.

A complete outline history of England will be found in "Lectures on English History"* and also in the "Handbook of English History,"† the latter being a revision of the former, with many important additions. Beginning with prehistoric times the study is brought down to the year 1880. The latter contains in tabulated form a full list of "Chronological Annals," and lists of the sovereigns and prime ministers; it also has a full index. The book is written in that direct style, which in few words sets events clearly before the mind of the reader. It is one of those admirable little texts which, used as a reference book, always helps one to find his way through the mazes of the large, exhaustive works in which it is sometimes hard to tell just where one is.

Lupton's "Concise English History"‡ contains fine genealogical tables of the reigning houses, and a model index. The text is arranged in short paragraphs having the principal names in heavy black-face type. It might more properly be termed a concise cyclopedia of English history, and as such serves a useful purpose.

Among the most useful and pleasing books of the present time for mature readers are some of those prepared for young people. Their clearness of statement and vividness in the depiction of events lend to the studies an interest which many fail to find in the larger, heavier histories. Particularly noticeable in these respects is Towle's "Young People's History of England."§ It compares favorably with Dicken's "Child's History of England," which gained such a wide popularity among older readers. It is more mature in its tone than that, but preserves the same narrative style. The series of chapters on the "Progress of the People" is an original feature. The book is profusely illustrated and neatly bound.

Another book intended for the young is "Cameos from English History"¶ The word "stories" substituted for "cameos" would make the title explain itself.

The author has presented the "facts" in his book, "Leading Facts of English History,"‡ in such a way as to show forth the law of national growth. From the Roman conquest all the developments of civilization are traced, up to the struggles between the crown and the pope, and then on through the contests between the king and the parliament, and the final establishment of the divine right of the people. The chapters on the English government at the present time, and its constitutional and political history are especially valuable.

A series of books of great excellence and profit to all readers will be found in "Epochs of History."** It is composed of fifteen volumes on special areas, carefully prepared by different writers who are authority on the subjects treated. Read in chronological order, they form one of the best and most connected of historical works. Maps, and tables of sovereigns accompany each one, which is complete in itself and can be purchased separately. They comprise the following books: The Thirty Years' War, 1618-1648. By Samuel Rawson Gardiner.—The Houses of Lancaster and York. By James Gairdner.—The French Revolution and First Empire. By Hon. Andrew D. White.—The Age of Elizabeth. By Rev. M. Creighton, M. A.—The Puritan Revolution. By J. Langton Sanford.—The Fall of the Stuarts, and Western Europe from 1678 to 1697. By Rev. E. E. Hale.—The Early Plantagenets. By Rev. Wm. Stubbs, M. A.—The Beginning of the Middle Ages. By the Very Rev. R. W. Church, M. A.—The Age of Anne. By Edward E. Morris, M. A.—The Normans in Europe. By Rev. A. H. Johnson, M. A.—Edward III. By Rev. W. Warburton, M. A.—Frederick the Great and the Seven Years' War. By F. W. Longman.—The Epoch of Reform, 1830-1850. By Justin McCarthy.—The Era of the Protestant Revolution. By F. Seebohm.—The Crusades. By the Rev. G. W. Cox, M. A.

One can never understand the history of a country by reading about it alone. Its connection with other countries, and at least a knowledge of the outlines of their history are absolutely necessary. Two books which will be found useful as helps in the C. L. S. C. course next year are "Three Centuries

of Modern History,"* and "The History of Modern Europe."† In the former the facts of general history are given in the form of a series of sketches each linked to its causes and effects, thus making the work practically a good "lesson-book for statesmen." The author has made a close study of all the facts bearing on his subject, and knows whereof he speaks. Some of his statements are decidedly positive, as the following concerning the identity of two puzzling characters, the author of the "Junius Letters" and the "Man in the Iron Mask" will show. "He who doubts that Francis (Sir Philip) was the one, and Matthioli the other, may equally be pronounced incapable of estimating evidence." The second of the books mentioned needs no further commendation than to say it belongs to the well-known "Students Series." It covers a period of four centuries, reaching down to 1878.

"English History in Rhyme,"‡ is a small work from which many unique, interesting, and useful exercises could be drawn for circle uses. Parts of it committed to memory and repeated each evening would give the members good command over the leading events. Besides the metrical summary of history, the book contains genealogical tables of the English and Scottish rulers and short notes concerning them. As an accompaniment to larger works it is of much value.

A book which no reference library, however small, can afford to be without is "The Dictionary of English History."§ It is the first work of this character published, and will meet a want long felt among students. For the information it contains in condensed form, one would be obliged to seek through many volumes. Short sketches of noted characters, important places, and great events are given, with references to more exhaustive works. On each subject, and clear explanations of historical terms. There is also a full index. The surprising thing is that a book of its size can contain so much.

The Tower of London with all the eventful associations clinging around it will ever be an object of deepest interest to humanity. Its full story was probably never told in more collective form and attractive style than in the work by Mr. Dixon called "Her Majesty's Tower."¶ As a guide would show an actual visitor through the structure, so does the author by his descriptions introduce readers to the venerable building with its "eight hundred years of historic life, its nineteen hundred years of traditional fame." All the legends and real events attaching to each apartment, are told in a manner which calls to remembrance those tales of childhood days beginning, "Once upon a time." No book can afford better collateral reading than this.

A fine book for those circles which purpose taking "ideal trips" through England is "London of To-Day."‡ Full descriptions supplemented by good illustrations, of all points of interest are given, as are also all the little details, so necessary for travelers to know.—A little book to which one may go for a fund of stories to tell at the circle is "The Children of Westminster Abbey."** For a good knowledge of the government of England one needs to obtain "The English Constitution."††

Craig's English Literature;‡‡ has many merits to commend it to the student who wishes to secure a comprehensive and concise work. It contains something about everything connected with the history of English language and literature. It is illustrated with numerous specimens—not from the writers, to whose works almost everybody is accessible, but from those whose works are more rare. It is well-written and scholarly. It extends through the Victorian era. Altogether it is a most satisfactory hand-book on the subject.

English Literature is a vast subject and an attempt to put it into a dictionary cannot be anything but a gigantic task. Yet in spite of the task Mr. Adams has succeeded admirably in his Dictionary.‡‡ The work contains brief notices of all English writers living or dead, with references to biographies and criticisms of their works, lists of their principal works, and in many cases pat criticisms on them. A great number of familiar quotations and proverbs are included, as well as titles of poems, essays, plays and the like, *noms de plume*, and names of characters in fiction. It is a work of reference that will rarely fail its possessor in a time of need. Every reference library should contain it.

* Three Centuries of Modern History. By Charles Duke Yonge. New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1885. Price, \$2.00.

† A History of Modern Europe. By Richard Lodge, M. A. New York: Harper Brothers. 1886. Price, \$1.50.

‡ English History in Rhyme. By Mrs. H. Gardner. New York: Published by the Author. Price, 60c.

§ The Dictionary of English History. Edited by Sidney J. Low, B.A., and F. S. Pulling, M.A. New York: Cassell & Company. 1884. Price, \$6.00.

¶ Her Majesty's Tower. By William Hepworth Dixon. With illustrations. Two volumes. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. Price, \$3.50.

‡ London of To-Day. An Illustrated Hand-book. By Charles Eyre Pascoe. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1886. Price, \$1.50.

** The Children of Westminster Abbey. Illustrated. By Rose G. Kingsley. Price, \$1.00.

†† Historical Outline of the English Constitution. By David Watson Ramsay. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, \$1.00.

‡‡ A Compendious History of English Literature and of the English Language, from the Norman Conquest. With numerous specimens. By George L. Craig, LL.D. In two volumes. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1885.

‡‡ Dictionary of English Literature. By W. Davenport Adams, Cassell, Patter, Galpin & Co. New York.

* Lectures on the History of England. By M. J. Guest. With Maps. New York: Macmillan & Co. 1884. Price, \$1.50.

† A Hand-Book of English History. By M. J. Guest. Revised by Francis H. Underwood. With Maps, Tables, etc. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 1886. Price, \$1.20.

‡ A Concise English History. By W. M. Lupton. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1883. Price, \$1.50.

§ Young People's History of England. By George Makepeace Towle. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 1886. Price, \$1.50.

¶ Cameos from English History. From Rollo to Edward II. By Charlotte M. Yonge. New York: D. Appleton & Company. 1882. Price, \$1.00.

‡ The Leading Facts of English History. By D. H. Montgomery. Boston: Ginn, Heath & Co. 1886. Price, \$1.10.

** Epochs of History. Edited by Edward E. Morris, M.A. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1886. Price, per set, \$15.00; per volume, \$1.00.

The story of English prose and verse from Chaucer to Cowper* is charmingly told by Mrs. John Lillie. The times and manners are picturesquely sketched and will be found excellent for "readings" in circle meetings. Professedly for "young readers" their elders will find the book profitable. For its compass it is one of the most satisfactory books one can possess.

Any reader or circle expecting to make English literature a specialty of next year's course should not overlook Kate Sanborn's *Literature Lessons*.* These novel and labor-saving plans consist of twenty-five papers, from Chaucer to Tennyson, with suggestions for study, subjects for essays, special readings for each period, brought down to latest date. Each author is treated by topics, with his contemporaries in his own country, and afterward, all over the world, grouped in circles about the central figure.

Prof. March of Lafayette College has published a manual on Philological Study.* It is an easily understood method of making the most thorough and scientific analysis of one's reading. By its aid any student can become a self-instructor, doing a very high grade of work in language and literature.

The study of literature itself is after all the proper study, and nearly all our masterpieces come now in convenient and cheap forms, many of the them with scholarly and helpful annotations. Such a series in standard poetry is that of Prof. Rolf.* Four volumes are now out. They are finely illustrated, the text is accurate, and the notes copious. Harper's Half-Hour Series is another inexpensive opening into quantities of good English literature. Cassell's National Library, now in its first volume, also prints nothing but good literature. The books come in convenient form and are well printed.

Underwood's Hand-Books† of English Literature in two volumes, one on English, and one on American, authors are intended as a guide for general readers and private students. The arrangement of the books is unique, there being given brief sketches of the authors, each followed by numerous examples from their writings. One not at all accustomed to the study of literature might be at a loss how to proceed with these books, but used in connection with others arranged more directly as texts upon this subject they will be found valuable. Indeed one could scarcely find so fine collections of the best specimens of leading writers elsewhere.

When Professor Seeley was asked to write a short history of Napoleon I. for the "Encyclopedia Britannica" he declared that it was something impossible to do. But he conquered seeming impossibilities in that case, as thirty-six pages—even if three times more than the limits first assigned him—afford brief space for recording the events of that remarkable life. The book* which he has since prepared on the same subject, again shows how difficulties may be overcome. It is a close study of the character of the man and of the times, rather than an outline of events. He says concerning the work, "I thought that a narrative almost as brief as a catalogue would not be uninteresting, and still less useless, if it successfully brought together cause and effect, traced development clearly, and showed convincingly the influence of the age upon the man, and of the man upon his age." It goes without saying that this author's designs are always critically executed, and that all thinking readers will find this a valuable work.

There is a work just out on Socialism and Christianity* which deserves the attention of thoughtful people. It is an attempt to explain in a clear and natural manner the industrial and social problems of the day, and to suggest practical solutions. The book is founded on the excellent doctrine that no thinking man nor woman has any business to be without information and opinions on these subjects. It is full of facts, well-told; is candid in its treatment; and not so technical as to be beyond the reach of the mass of readers.

We are always glad to welcome a good thing on Chautauqua. It is the inaccurate, unfinished work that we do not welcome and which we feel it is time to insist is doing more harm than good. Under the latter head comes "About Chautauqua." The book is largely made up of uncredited clippings. Turning over its pages we find paragraph after paragraph taken from the Chautauqua circulars, THE CHAUTAUQUAN, and *Assembly Daily Herald*, and uncredited. In one case an article, "A Winter at Chautauqua," has been taken bodily from our pages without even a "by your leave." This is bad enough but the inaccuracies of the statements are worse; as when THE CHAUTAUQUAN is represented as made up of "articles selected from both standard and current literature." If the writer will take pains to examine THE CHAUTAUQUAN she will find that the statement is absolutely false, as the articles are from our own corps of contributors.

*The Story of English Literature for Young Readers. Chaucer to Cowper. By Lucy Cecil White (Mrs. John Lillie.). Boston: D. Lothrop & Company. Price, \$1.25.

*Kate Sanborn's Literature Lessons. Round Table Series—twenty-five numbers. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Price for each author, 25c.

*Method of Philological Study of the English Language. By Francis A. March, LL. D. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1886. Price, 55c.

*The Students' Series of Standard Poetry. Edited by W. J. Rolfe. A. M. Scott's Lady of the Lake. Tennyson's The Princess. Select Poems of Tennyson. Scott's Marmion. Boston: Ticknor & Company. Price, 75c. each.

†A Hand-Book of English Literature. By F. H. Underwood. British Authors. 1885. Price, \$2.00. A Hand-Book of English Literature. By F. H. Underwood. American Authors. 1885. Price, \$2.00.

*A Short History of Napoleon the First. By John Robert Seeley. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1886. Price \$1.50.

*Socialism and Christianity. By A. J. F. Behrends, D. D. New York: Baker and Taylor.

*About Chautauqua. As an Idea, as a Power, and as a Place. Second Edition, enlarged. By Emily Raymond. Toledo: Blade Printing and Paper Company. 1886.

Prof. Bates, who has had access to the private papers of Gen. Hooker, has made a careful and exhaustive study of the battle of Chancellorsville and presents the results in the form of an attractive book of two hundred fifty pages.* All the plans and maneuvers of this most closely contested battle, which of all those occurring during the late Civil War is the most difficult to understand, are laid before the reader, and form a good military study. The book contains a fine portrait of Gen. Hooker, and one of "Stonewall" Jackson; fine maps of the battle field and surroundings; and in the Appendix are orders and telegrams relating to the engagement.

The "three coasts" of which Mrs. Jackson gives her readers charming "glimpses" are those of California and Oregon, Scotland and England, and Norway, Denmark, and Germany. Bright descriptions, telling incidents and anecdotes, and historical associations are woven into delightful chapters from which many practical lessons can be drawn. All who have read her "Ramona" will be glad to find here a long account of Father Junipero and his work. In the chapters "A Burns Pilgrimage" and "Glimpses from Auld Reekie" are to be found in a marked degree those traits which distinguish the successful writer of travels; while "Four Days with Sanna," in Norway, displays her power as a novelist. The book ranks among Mrs. Jackson's best.

A valuable addition has been made to historical literature by the publication of the life of Prince Bismarck.* The work is rather the history of the German nation from the battle of Waterloo to the present time, than the biography of the man. The great "Unifier of Germany" has been studied by the author through the history of the times, and in all the tangled maze of these years of conflict the reader is able to see how the resolute will and cool and steady nerve of this man of "blood and iron" has guided the German ship of state into its present safe and strong moorings. The work is far from being a popular one,—it is too deep for that—but earnest students will find in it great stores of reliable and accurate information.

In the "Physiology of Artistic Singing,"* Mr. Howard believes that he has solved the two great problems which so long have perplexed the vocalist,—the cause of the peculiar quality of the artistic tone, and the source of its extraordinary power. No words are wasted upon the history of vocal research, not one upon matters of curiosity. Every law and every office has been put to the test of Mr. Howard's own teaching, and established by his own dissections and acoustic experiments. What science declares, sight and touch make plainly evident. To the reader, the great benefit lies in the exact description and copious illustration, both of the wrong and the right muscular actions. Mr. Howard's method is employed at Chautauqua by the teacher of voice culture, Prof. W. N. Ellis.

Perhaps no books written in recent times so clearly set before the reading world the knowledge of the great cost at which its development and progress are gained as those describing the late Arctic expeditions. To come face to face with such vivid depictions of suffering as are given in "The Voyage of the Jeannette"* helps one more fully to realize the value of present blessings, and to understand that the gifts by which the world has always been enriched have been those of self-sacrifice and suffering. Captain De Long's "Ship and Ice Journals" form the main part of the book. From the brave and hopeful start from San Francisco, July 8, 1879, to the last trembling entrance, October 30, 1881, the commander himself tells the story of the ill-fated voyage. Mrs. De Long gives a brief history of the life of her husband previous to this undertaking, and the sequel of the expedition after his death. The book is a large one, well provided with maps and charts, containing portraits of nearly all the voyagers, and many illustrations.

The history of the Seventy-Ninth Highlanders, N. Y. Volunteers* during the War of the Rebellion has been written by a member of the Company. A pleasing vein of humor is one of the most noticeable of the writer's qualities, which goes far towards lightening up so sad a story as all war records must be. The book is illustrated and well printed on heavy paper. The edition is limited, but there will be a few copies for sale after the subscribers have been supplied.

A good Samaritan, who would save the honorable institution of marriage from the growing sentiment that it is a very dangerous state—for peace and comfort, has revealed "How to be Happy though Married."* The writer signs himself "A Graduate in the University of Matrimony." The book is wonderfully entertaining, but not on account of the author's new discoveries. He has written only what the common sense of every man and woman tells them. A careful observation of the "graduates" as they go through their course in this interesting university, teaches all that he tells. But the book is interesting for its humor, its capital and pointed stories, its appreciation of the shoals in his subject, and above all for its good sense.

*The Battle of Chancellorsville. By Samuel P. Bates. Meadville, Pa.: Edward T. Bates.

Glimpses of Three Coasts. By Helen Jackson (H. H.) Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1886. Price, \$1.50.

*Prince Bismarck. By Charles Lowe, M. A. Two volumes. New York: Cassell & Company, Limited. 1886. Price, \$5.00.

*The Physiology of Artistic Singing. By John Howard. Illustrated. Published by John Howard. 1886. Price, \$4.00.

*The Voyage of the Jeannette. Edited by Emma De Long. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, and Company. 1886. Price, \$4.50.

*The Seventy-Ninth Highlanders. By William Todd. Albany, N. Y.: Press of Brandow, Barton, & Co. 1886. Price, \$4.00, by mail, \$4.25.

*How to be Happy though Married. Being a Handbook to Marriage. By a Graduate in the University of Marriage. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1886. Price, \$1.25.

Mr. James Anthony Froude has been making a practical investigation of one of England's many problems, what to do with her colonies, what shall be the fate of South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands—fair, sturdy children of her own flesh and blood? Shall she own them as her progeny and bind them into her family; or, now that they are old enough to take care of themselves, shall she cut them adrift? In order to discover what these English children deserve and desire, Mr. Froude paid them a visit last year, and puts the results of his observations into *Oceana*.^{*} South Africa he finds a second Ireland—a state in which England has given up her rights, and where the colonies cannot govern themselves independently; the other states

he finds happy, prosperous, loyal, and English even to their cigars and walking-sticks. Mr. Froude claims that the colonies do not desire self-government, and that England's greatest loss would be separation. She has made her original land a mere work-shop. Where shall the overflow go? She must if she retain her sovereignty keep her family together. It is a fair, persuasive argument for the consolidation of England and her offspring, and certainly Mr. Froude has the just side of the question.

^{*}*Oceana; or, England and Her Colonies.* By James Anthony Froude. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1886. Price, \$2.50.

THE QUESTION TABLE.

As this issue of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* completes the volume it has been thought wise not to publish the usual sets of questions this month, but simply to complete the work in the May and June issues. Questions from contributors, not yet answered, will appear in the October issue.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON "IN HIS NAME."

1. Lugdunum. 2. During the reign of Louis XI. in 1515, by merchants from Florence and Lucca. 3. During the reign of Philip the Fair, in 1307. 4. Its insurrection against the Convention during the French Revolution. 5. Claudius, Caracalla, Geta, and probably Marcus Aurelius. 6. Cinq-Mars and De Thou. 7. Pierre Waldo. 8. The poor men of Lyons. 9. Charles I. and Cromwell. 10. God wills it. 11. Haroun Al-Raschid. 12. Godfrey de Bouillon and Frederick II. 13. When Bagdad was taken by the Tartars, 1258. 14. Francisco of Assisi. 15. August 15. The festival was instituted in the seventh century. 16. Tiberias, July 4, 1187. 17. Acre. 18. Arsuf. 19. The second. 20. The Crusades. 21. Richard Cœur de Lion. 22. Six months. 23. The Egyptian Mamelukes. 24. Hospitallers and Knights-Templars. 25. The suppression of the feudal system.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

1. Political economy treats of the wealth and prosperity of the people; politics, of their government. 2. No; it is not comprehensive enough. 3. "The Eryxias, or About Wealth." 4. "The Republic." 5. Aristotle, in the "Economics," Book II. Chap. 1. 6. Because all mechanical and commercial occupations were considered degrading—agriculture being the only form of labor held honorable. 7. With the writers of Italy. 8. Antoine de Montchrestien, a French poet and economist who lived in the seventeenth century. 9. That such measures should be adopted as would cause gold and silver to flow into a country and to remain there. 10. That the earth was the sole producer of wealth, and that all labor save agriculture was unproductive. 11. It placed the source of all wealth in labor. 12. That population increases more than the means of increasing subsistence, so that in time many must starve. 13. With the theory of rent. Increase of population causes increase of rent, and so wretchedness and starvation are certain results in a not distant future. 14. Commerce, land, and capital, combined with the productive action of labor. 15. That it treats of wealth, work, and wages. 16. No. 17. A machine is only a complicated tool. 18. A blessing. 19. In so far as such provision fosters indolence or improvidence it is injurious. 20. Labor. 21. The result of the votes received in answer to this question is against the eight-hour system. 22. Prof. Sumner. 23. In 1869, in Philadelphia. 24. England, Germany, and France; the two latter in a restricted measure. 25. Allodium.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON ELECTRICITY.

1. It is derived from the Greek word for amber, which as nearly as can be represented in English letters was *electron*. 2. Dr. William Gilbert. (1540-1603). Physician to Queen Elizabeth. 3. He ascribed the property to the presence of a soul, "which when excited left the body and brought light bodies to it." 4. Otto von Guericke, of Magdeburg. 5. Petrus Cunæus, a Dutch scholar, professor in the University of Leyden. 6. Franklin. 7. Georg Wilhelm Richmann, killed while repeating the experiment of Franklin, in 1753. 8. M. Romas. 9. It may be caused by reflected echoes from the clouds, or it may be the successive impulses brought from an instantaneous discharge that extends for miles in a line directed away from the observer. 10. In "Poor Richard's Almanac," in 1753. 11. There is less danger when there are no fires in the house. 12. Tourmaline. 13. From Galvani, the Italian who accidentally discovered the phenomena since called by his name. 14. Some frogs, which had been prescribed as the diet for his invalid wife, were strung on copper hooks, and when these were hung over the iron hooks in the ladder, convulsive motions were produced in the frogs. 15. Yes. It lengthens in the direction of the magnetization. 16. Bismuth. 17. Musschenbrock. 18. The Schuylkill, across which Franklin sent a discharge from a Leyden jar. 19. In 1850, between Dover and Calais, by Mr. Brett. 20. It is a name applied to induced electricity, out of compliment to its discoverer, Faraday. 21. In No. 241 of the *Spectator*, written in 1711. 22. Between Madrid and Aranjuez, twenty-six miles. 23. The transmission of vehicles to a distance by means of electricity. At Glynde, Sussex Co., England. 24. The system of railway telegraphy by which messages may be sent and received by a moving train. 25. Electro-therapeutics (see Webster, latest edition).

ANSWERS TO MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS IN JUNE NUMBER.

1. The constitution provides for that election by electors from the several states. The District of Columbia is not a state. 2. Francis I., to his mother after the battle of Pavia. 3. Roland and Oliver were knights, so perfectly matched, that neither could get advantage of the other, but gave "tit for tat,

a blow for a blow." 4. It is the date of the greatest financial panic ever known in the country. 5. No. 6. Cities of the Aztecs, or some affiliated tribes in Yucatan. 7. Commodus. 8. Fabius Maximus. 9. Marcellus. 10. Bezaleel son of Uri of the tribe of Judah.—*Exodus*—35—30. 11. Henry Grattan. 12. The countess of Salisbury accidentally dropped her garter in a ball-room, Edward III. picked it up and presented it to her, saying to the knights who smiled at the act, "*Honi soit, qui maly pense*," "Evil to him who evil thinks." 13. A garter of dark blue velvet edged with gold, and worn on the left leg below the knee. 14. In France the year began in general on March 1, under the Merovingians; on December 25, under the Carolingians; and at Easter, under the Capetians. By edict of Charles IX. in 1564 the beginning of the year was ordered on January 1. In England from the fourteenth century the year began on March 25; it was changed in 1752 by act of Parliament. The reason was to secure uniformity of date throughout the world. 15. To furnish the boys a harmless recreation, and to increase their familiarity with the Latin language. 16. Boadicea—A. D. 62. 17. Zenobia Septimia, queen of Palmyra. 18. The Epicurean. 19. Because of its gigantic proportions, and its situation near the colossal statue of Nero. 20. The fifth and sixth, by the Goths, Vandals, and Huns. 21. The beautiful house inhabited by Crassus. 22. Scipio Africanus—by Milton. 23. Carthage and Corinth, rebuilt by Cæsar. 24. Infinite and immovable extension in all directions, definable only when considered in relation to objects of sense which exist within it. 25. Yes. The moon's rays, when concentrated, have a sensible effect on the thermometer. 26. Yes. It influences the tides, and the decomposition of matter is said to be more rapid in moon-light than in darkness. 27. Seneca. 28. An important feature of the ancient Roman funeral procession in which the deceased were represented by images borne in the procession as living. 29. Frederic I. of Germany—in Asia Minor during the crusades. 30. Several times, in the races, "the dark horse," of which little before was distinctly known, won the race. Hence when conventions fail to agree on any popular leader for their standard-bearer, they bring in a "dark horse," or candidate of whom less is known. 31. Under Claudius the eastern provinces were, *de facto*, separated from the Empire during the reign of Zenobia and reunited under her conqueror Aurelian. Carus was succeeded by Carinus and Numerian with about equal power. Diocletian had colleagues, and after his abdication there were at the same time six emperors. The empire was reunited in the reign of Constantine. After his death the empire was shared by his three sons, until Constantius became sole emperor. The final division was between the sons of Theodosius. 32. Two, in 494 B. C. and in 451 B. C. 33. South Carolina, if not recently changed.—*Francis Wharton*. 34. Constantine. 35. The evidence of a genuine conversion is not clear. 36. Not until his last sickness. 37. Valentinian.

ANSWERS ON WORDS" IN THE JUNE NUMBER.

1. City manners, refinement. From *urbane*, pertaining to a city, a Latin adjective derived from *urbs*, city. 2. The particle *dis* usually implies negation but sometimes, as in this case, separation; its use with *embody* simply intensifies the meaning of the word without changing it. 3. *Like* compares things; *as* compares action or existence. "With *like* a verb is neither expressed nor understood." 4. A botanical name for a compound, fleshy fruit like the pineapple. Mrs. Croly, the first president of the Sorosis Club, found the term in a botanical dictionary, and it was adopted as one which would not stand in the way of any desired object of the club. 5. From Captain Boycott, an Irish landlord whose unpopularity caused the peasantry to agree not to do his work nor let anybody else do it. 6. The first, for the sake of euphony. 7. With partiality, with unjust bias. Its secondary meaning of *partly* is to be avoided. 8. To go before, to anticipate. 9. (1.) Lud's town—from Lud, a mythical king of Britain. (2.) Sea of Adrian. (3.) St. Botolph's town. 10. *Carne*, flesh and *vale*, farewell. Farewell to flesh—the popular etymology. *Skeat* derives the word from the Latin for *flesh* and *lighten*, whence it became a mitigation, consolation.

The result of the votes on "Opinions" in the May number of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* is as follows:

1. Victor Emmanuel. 2. The Last Supper. The Last Judgment. The Transfiguration. The Sistine Madonna. The Marriage at Cana. 3. Michael Angelo. Statue of Moses. 4. John S. Mill. Herbert Spencer. Ralph Waldo Emerson. Huxley. Hegel and Cuvier, a tie. 5. Baked beans and pie, a tie. 6. Yes. 7. "The Pied Piper of Hamelin." 8. The obscurity of his writings. 9. Gladstone, and Henry Ward Beecher. 10. The Roman Readings.

ERRATA.

In number 8 of "Answer to Miscellaneous Questions," June number of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*, read for "Mary Stuart," Lady Catherine Gordon.

